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Roosevelt on Radio Oct. 12; Pro-Nazi Rexists Bombed; War Payments Cast Shadow

The World's Day—October 9, 1942

Washington: Roosevelt in Radiocast Oct. 12

President Roosevelt announced he would make a radio speech Oct. 12 at 10 p. m., Eastern War Time, which would last about half an hour. He added he had not decided what subjects he would talk about.

Describing the manpower problem as the most serious question confronting the nation, Senator Taft (R) of Ohio introduced a bill to create a new office of manpower director, with overall authority over recruiting personnel for the armed forces, agriculture, industry and essential civilian occupations.

President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that legislation be enacted creating under the Federal Security Administration a single rehabilitation service for both war veterans and civilians. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt revealed an exchange of messages with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in which the President welcomed Ethiopia as the 30th nation aligned to the United Nations declaration to use their full resources against the Axis and to oppose a separate peace for any of them.

A 5 per cent "victory" levy against all earnings of individuals in excess of $624 yearly was voted by the Senate. [Financial Page.]

Gold miners released from about 250 of the nation's largest mines under an order by the War Production Board cannot be rehired in any state west of the Mississippi or in Alaska without permission from the War Manpower Commission.

The Treasury announced October war bond sales quota of $775,000,000, the same as in September.

Turning dramatic critic President Roosevelt described Irving Berlin's show, "This is the Army," as fine and grand and said he wished everybody could see it as he did at a private showing for the benefit of servicemen.

To eliminate friction between the President and Congress is the task assigned a special Senate committee headed by Senator Downey (D) of California.

Prompt passage by the House of the $6,236,956,621 omnibus supply bill with nine-tenths earmarked for the Navy, foreshadowed similar action in the Senate.

Dairy and livestock workers would be forbidden to leave farms for the next three months under a plan laid before Selective Service Director Hershey in a petition by 15 Senators from farm states.

Samuel W. King (R), territorial delegate to Congress, has withdrawn his candidacy for re-election to the post he has held eight year, to become a candidate for a Navy commission. He holds the retired rank of lieutenant commander.

In Europe: Pro-Nazi Rexists in Belgium Bombed

A bomb explosion among pro-Nazi Rexists and Flemish nationalist party members in a theater requisitioned by the Germans in Brussels, Belgium, was reported by the Free Belgian News agency in London to have killed one person and injured several others.

Fourteen Czechs were executed by Nazi occupation authorities in Prague and Brno, according to Czech Government in Exile in London.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, conferred in Paris with 250 Industrial leaders and gave instructions for the transfer of their labor to Germany, it was reported in Vichy dispatches.

Irish Republican Army outrages in Belfast were believed responsible for the third bomb explosion in three nights, resulting in the wounding of a Belfast policeman.

Repatriated Britons numbering 1,108 and including Sir Robert Leslie Cragie, British Ambassador to Tokyo when Japan opened war against Britain and the United States, arrived at a British port from Japan and China in two steamships.

U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant received an honorary degree from the University of Leeds.

Vichy Foreign Office announced it had approved the nomination of George D. Lamont, as United States consul at Cayenne, French Guiana.

Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Turkey, was reported in Berlin to have returned to Istanbul after a 20-day absence during which he visited Hungary.

New England: Lend-Lease Payments Discussed

If the United States insisted upon payment in cash or kind for lend-lease goods after the war, we might "ruin our best customer and cripple ourselves," Harry Hawkins, State Department official, told the Foreign Trade Council at Boston. [Page 2.]

"Invasion" of Martha's Vineyard carried to successful completion by Camp Edwards troops in amphibian "war games." [Page 5.]

Enlistment of youths 18 and 19 years of age urged while opportunities to select branch of the service remains. [Page 5.]

Americas: Chileans in Favor of Break With Axis

In Santiago, a convention of the Radical Party, Chile's largest political group, approved resolutions calling for a break of relations with the Axis and for the resignation of Foreign Minister Ernesto Baros.

The Argentine Government decreed strict control of all radio and telegraph communications in order to prevent transmission of information affecting the security of Argentina and other American nations.

Willkie: Target for Japanese Planes in China

Visiting China's fighting front, Wendell Willkie was the apparent target of Japanese warplanes that bombed a small railway on which Mr. Willkie was traveling, it was reported from China. [Page 7.]

Hawaii: Civilian Ship Arrives From Mainland

At Honolulu the first civilian passenger ship since Pearl Harbor to carry any considerable number of women and children has arrived from the American mainland. All, except the very young and very old, were already assigned to some war work as a condition of their passage.

Welles Hits At Stand Of Two Republics

Chile and Argentina are criticized for failure to break with the Axis by Under Secretary.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Diplomats today were studying the outspoken criticism given last night by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, of Argentina and Chile as the only remaining nations of the Western Hemisphere which have not broken relations with the Axis.

Addressing the "World Trade Dinner" of the National Foreign Trade Council at its 29th annual convention, coming to a close today at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mr. Welles delivered the most far-reaching attack on the hesitation of the two southernmost American Republics yet to come from a high United States official.

Mr. Welles based his criticism on these grounds:

1. For refraining "from carrying out the unanimous recommendations of the Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, in which they themselves joined, that all of the Americas sever all relations with the Axis."

2. For permitting agents of the Axis to remain in their territories, where such agents may "stab" brother and neighbor countries of the Western Hemisphere "in the back."

Ringing Phrases

These ringing phrases came from the Acting Secretary of State less than two weeks before President Rios of Chile is scheduled to visit Washington for conferences with President Roosevelt and other high Government officials, including Mr. Welles.

In anticipation of the visit and the possibility that Chile might shortly announce a break with the Axis powers, the United States State Department had been speaking softly, in public at least, of Chilean policy. Mr. Welles's statement last night indicated a possible tightening of diplomatic pressure upon the two dissenters of the 21 American republics.

Especially did it constitute a call upon them to carry out the "recommendations" of the Conference convened at Rio last January following the Axis declarations of war

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Biggest U. S. Bomber Raid Hits France; Germans Hint Stalingrad Withdrawal; Willkie's Views Upheld by President

Statements on Asia and second front were ordered by him, President asserts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Wendell L. Willkie, whose statements on freedom for Asia and the need for quick action on the second front have aroused world-wide speculation, is carrying out White House instructions implicitly, President Roosevelt said today.

Asked to comment upon the Willkie tour and statements, the President told newspapermen that his 1940 Republican rival was carying out just what he had asked him to do.

Furthermore, the President said that the attacks upon Mr. Willkie were of a political nature.

The White House remarks came at a time when certain members of Congress and certain newspapers were attempting to ridicule or minimize the statements made by Mr. Willkie in Chungking and Moscow. It is now apparent that Administration policy, rather than merely Mr. Willkie, is involved.

It also was learned that the supposed criticism of Mr. Willkie by Mr. Roosevelt at the Oct. 6 press conference was due to a misunderstanding on the part of newspapermen. An examination of the official White House stenographic record shows that the President, instead of saying that he did not consider the Willkie statements important enough to read, actually had been referring to the criticism and attacks upon Mr. Willkie. It was this criticism he was throwing down, not his special envoy.

The President was explicit in his approval of all angles of the Willkie mission. In addition to telling the press that the Republican leader was doing just what he had been asked to do, Mr. Roosevelt said that so far as he was concerned everything was all right.

He turned down, however, a request to define the extent to which Mr. Willkie was his personal representative. He also said that he had received no special reports and that he had no further

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Wide World

No British Manacles

German prisoners of war, rescued from a wrecked submarine, are seen marching under guard through a British port, apparently not unhappy at the prospect of their incaercration.

Nazi tactics indicate Volga city may be bypassed in drive toward Astrakahn.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The biggest United States bomber and fighter force ever to take to the air in Europe, accompanied by RAF and other Allied planes, soared out over the English Channel for a daylight attack on the industrial Lille region of northern France.

Early estimates said that more than 100 American bombers alone took part in the sweep, which began with the first streaks of dawn. Presumably the vast majority of the bombers were Flying Fortresses. Details of the attack are still lacking.

Meanwhile, the struggle for Stalingrad appears to be rising in intensity in spite of a left-handed German intimation that Nazi troops were about to be withdrawn to a winter line, possibly on the Don.

Marshal Timoshenko's counterdriving shock forces again have broken into German trenches northwest of the city. Inside the industrial center, four Axis attacks have been beaten off with heavy losses. But still the Germans come on. A late dispatch indicates that a new German offensive may be starting in the Kalmyck region which extends south of Stalingrad along the Volga to the Caspian Sea.

The hint that a German retreat might be near was contained in several Berlin and Rome radiocasts which started out by saying: "The fight for Stalingrad has changed." The radiocasts then went on to say that quick captutre of the city wasn't really very important, after all, and that the German High Command would be content to level the stronghold with big guns and Stukas.

The most likely sequel to such action would be the withdrawal of the battered Nazi siege armies to a safe distance for the fast-approaching winter. But the possibility remains that the Germans have decided to by-pass Stalingrad and attempt a speedy thrust to Astrakhan and down the Caspian shore to Baku. The reported drive into the Kalmyck sector could be the beginning of such a push and intensified attacks inside Stalingrad an effort to screen it.

But the Germans will have to move quickly to beat the snow. Moreover, the Kalmyck area offers some of the worst terrain imaginable for an invading army. The region is arid, its plains checkered with sand dunes and overgrown with scrub vegetation.

In the Far East, there are strong indications that the United States is striking hard and often from the air to prevent the Japanese from forcing the action in the developing situation in the Solomons. The Navy announced that a heavy attack had been made by carrier-based planes last Monday on a Japanese ship concentration in the northern Solomons. Five enemy vessels, including one heavy cruiser, were damaged and in complementary actions a number of Japanese planes were destroyed.

At the same time, heavy bombing of Kiska, last remaining Japanese stronghold in the Aleutians, apparently is continuing whenever the weather is the slightest bit favorable. The Navy announced that Army bombers had dropped 15 tons of bombs on Kiska last Tuesday, starting fires in the camp area and damaging a radio station and a cargo ship in the harbor.

Nazis Threaten to Fetter More British Prisoners

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Germans, announcing that they already had shackled 1,376 British war prisoners, threatened today to manacle three times that number at noon tomorrow if the British carry out their announced determination to take countermeasures against German prisoners in Britain.

The new threat from Germany, and another by Italy, aggravated an already bitter wrangle over the treatment of captives and threatened to undermine all restraints against inhumane handling of war prisoners.

The issue between Britain and Germany is based on the Nazi contention—which the British repeatedly have denied—that the British handcuffed Germans captured during the Battle of Dieppe, Aug. 19, and in a Commando raid on the Channel Island of Sark, Oct. 4.

It already has reached the stages of alleged reprisal, and the threat of counterreprisal, and counter-counterreprisal.

The entry of Italy into the exchange of accusations came with a Rome radiocast that Fascist forces had found a document during British attacks on Tobruk which, it alleged, "stated that all Italians in a certain sector were to be killed."

Reprisals "Inevitable"

It contended that this supposed order was "for the integral suppression" of Italians without discrimination and that "our more than legitimate reprisals have thus been rendered inevitable."

There was no immediate indication of what measures the Italians contemplated or on what authority the Rome radiocast was based.

The Germans threatened Oct. 7 to fetter British prisoners captured at Dieppe; announced Oct. 8 that they had carried out the threat, and said today that the shackles had been placed on 107 British officers and 1,269 noncommissioned officers and men.

In swift answer to Thursday's announcement, the British War Office declared that if manacles were not removed an equal number of Germans in British custody would be handcuffed at noon tomorrow.

Notwithstanding Britain's specific order for the handcuffing of prisoners in the field had been issued, the Nazi communiqué said today:

British Reply

"The British Government replied to the statement made by the German High Command on Oct. 7, 1942 when countermeasures were announced in retaliation for the fettering of German prisoners of war on the Dieppe beach and the Channel Island of Sark, in an unsatisfactory manner by basing their declaration on statements made by German prisoners of war who had not been fettered, and by declaring that they do not approve nor will approve in the future of fettering prisoners of war on the battlefield.

"The British Government, however, refrained from dealing with the fact that despite the previous and present hypocritical declarations made by the British War Office, German prisoners of war have been fettered in a brutal way.

"For this reason, on Oct. 8, at 12 noon, 107 British officers and 1,269 British noncommissioned officers and privates taken prisoner at Dieppe have been fettered after being informed of the reason why, Military clergymen, doctors, stretcher bearers, and the wounded and sick were not fettered.

"On the evening of Oct. 8, the British War Office announced that on Oct. 10 at 12 noon, the same number of German prisoners of war would be fettered and chained.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Nazis Demand Danes Fight As Volunteers

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 9 (AP)—Germany, apparently dissatisfied with Danish apathy toward the Nazi cause, was reported today to have asked King Christian's Government to recruit at least 30,000 "volunteers" for service on the Eastern Front.

At the same time, it was disclosed that German occupation authorities, acting with an iron hand to quell opposition in Norway, had executed nine more Norwegians at Trondheim on charges of helping to transport explosives intended for sabotage purposes. The executions brought to 34 the number of Norwegians killed since a state of civil siege was decreed in the Trondheim area Oct. 6.

The reported Nazi effort to obtain additional manpower from Denmark was printed in Stockholm newspapers along with dispatches from London indicating that even more sweeping claims had been made upon the Danes.

These were said to include demands that Denmark declare war upon Russia, hand over to Germany the merchant ships still in Danish waters, and increase contributions of skilled labor and material to the Reich.

There was no confirmation here of these reports and newspapers urged readers to accept them with reserve; but it appeared fairly certain that new demands of some sort had been made upon Denmark within the past few days.

Earlier reports from Stockholm said that Nazi police have arrested

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Waves Are Coming to Radcliffe, It Is Admitted by Navy Officer

The first supply corps school for Waves will be established at Radcliffe College, according to word today from Capt. Kenneth C. McIntosh, U. S. N., head of the Navy Supply Corps at the Harvard Business School, who asserted that the move has been "definitely planned."

The time of its opening and the number of Waves who will attend are still in the air, stated the Captain, adding final arrangements as to this matter will be worked out between the college authorities and the Navy Department in Washington.

From Dr. Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, however, came denial that negotiations had reached the "definite" stage. She readily admitted that the venture was under discussion, but declared that a decision had not been reached as yet, and that if and when it was, any statement concerning the matter would have to come from the Navy.

She ventured the guess that in numerous colleges the same sort of negotiations might be under way.

For some days rumors have been spreading on the Harvard campus that "the Waves were coming to Radcliffe." The report was confirmed last night by Captain McIntosh. According to the somewhat nebulous "information" which has been circulating regarding the affair, some of the 900 Waves now in training at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College, Northampton, will come to Radcliffe, after completing a month's indoctrination at Smith, and take up specific courses of instructions in supply corps work.

While the college authorities claim that they do not see how they could possibly accommodate the Navy girls in their dormitories, reports persist that Waves will be quartered in Radcliffe dormitories.

If the Radcliffe-Navy school is established, it will mean an expansion of the Wave training pro-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Unsolved Manpower Problem Holds Up Effective War Action

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Much effective action toward winning the war is being blocked at the present time by a lack of decision on the manpower problem, statements by various Government officials indicated today.

On one manpower problem—rehabilitation of about 1,000,000 physically handicapped—President Roosevelt today asked congressional action, but general solution of labor shortages awaited decision in Washington as to whether the Government shall assume a degree of force in getting men to enter and keep jobs vital to winning the war.

Present dissatisfaction with the manpower situation was evidenced in the following developments:

For instance:

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, told a press conference that WPB cannot plan industrial output efficiently until military chiefs decide what size army and navy they are aiming at. The WPB chief said the nation could equip an army of 10,000,000 but added, "obviously we couldn't do it in a day."

Fears More Confusion

Publication of House Appropriations Committee hearings disclosed that Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, has warned that unless the Government makes an early decision on manpower policy, the public may become as confused on it as it has been on rubber.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chairman, made a strong appeal to about 4,000 gold miners, put out of work by WBP's mine-closing order to shift to copper, aluminum, zinc and other non-ferrous activities, but at the same time manpower officials admitted they have no authority to force the gold miners to go into such work rather than into shipyards and aircraft plants that pay higher wages.

A third manpower bill was introduced in Congress by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, abolishing the War Manpower Commission and turning its functions over to a director with authority over Selective Service, the U. S. Employment Service and the Manpower Commission.

The Taft measure calls for planned but voluntary recruiting of labor, for payment of expenses and transportation in instances where workers and their families are transferred and for government aid in the purchase of their homes and farms when the transfer appears to be permanent. Other manpower bills have been introduced in Congress by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama and Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont.

Coming to the rescue of the dairy industry where manpower shortage is particularly acute, 15 Senators appealed to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, for a Temporary emergency directive "freezing" workers

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Raid on France:

American and British Planes Cross Channel

United States Army Air Forces headquarters in London, promising a more detailed announcement

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, October 9, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Britain in Wartime	22
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Financial Pages	16-18
Hollywood Letter	10
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	4
Rhode Island Letter	5
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	10
The Home Forum	12
"This gate of the Lord" (With Italian Translation)	
Today's Woman	11
Traveltalks	9
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	10
Classified	19
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
Restaurant (grouped)	14
Travel (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Welles on Peace

The vigorous words of Sumner Welles to the National Foreign Trade convention yesterday are an appropriate prologue to today's article in this newspaper's current series on postwar planning:

"We must be beforehand in charting the course," he said of planning for the future. "The clearer we can make the outlines of the peace, the firmer will be our determination to attain it, the stronger our will to win the war. One hears it said that no thought should be given to the problems of the peace, nor . . . of the transitional period between war and established peace. . .

"The shallowness of such thinking, whether sincere or sinister, is apparent."

Article Eight on "The World We Want:" First Page of Second Section.

Over the Road to the Scrap Pile

By a Staff Photographer

Jamaica Plain 'Rangers' Capture a Prize

Not content with already having gotten together an eight-foot pile of scrap metal, these "Rangers" from Jamaica Plain went out yesterday and picked up an old automobile chassis that one of the neighbors had been planning to make into a car until he found the project becoming too costly. They tied part of it to a bicycle, put a delivery wagon under it, and are shown here pushing it up Tarleton Street to the scrap heap.

State Department Official Says War Payments in Cash Would Ruin Great Britain

World Peace Needs Shown By President

President Roosevelt has reaffirmed and elaborated one of the planks of the Atlantic Charter which calls for a free flow of goods and capital among all nations in the "world we want" when the war is over.

In a message to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at Boston, read last night at the convention's "World Trade Dinner," at the Hotel Statler, the President gave this picture of the United Nations' postwar commercial objectives:

"In a truly free world all men and all peoples must have certain rights. They must have the right to produce to fullest extent commensurate with their ability the things which they are best able to produce.

Equality of Access

"This means equality of access to materials and capital.

"They must have the free choice of what they will produce, governed solely by sound economic principles and a due regard for the welfare of others. Each country must have the right to exchange its own products for things which it needs and wants, and which other countries can produce to better advantage."

This statement was regarded as ruling out the possibility of any postwar "have not" nations, either victors or vanquished, and as calling for elimination of artificial barriers to trade. "Equality of access to materials and capital" would not permit prohibitive tariffs, empire preferences, or Johnson acts.

Elaborates Atlantic Charter

It apparently was an elaboration of the Fourth Plank of the Atlantic Charter, without that paragraph's proviso about "respect for existing obligations." The plank reads:

"Fourth. They (the United Nations) will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

The remainder of the President's message consisted of an attack upon aggressor nations and praise for the work of the Foreign Trade Council in helping "to establish a free world."

By a Staff Photographer

And Shostakovitch Five Hours Away

Friday, Oct. 9—and the opening of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season. On the familiar Huntington Avenue steps of Symphony Hall students of music and others traditionally assemble on Fridays, long before concert time, to gain admission to the "rush" second balcony seats. Today, before 10 o'clock, the "early birds" began to arrive. Whether it was the playing of the new Shostakovitch symphony or the sheer joy of welcoming the new season which brought them so early was not determined. To Bostonians that matters little. It is enough that the winding queue which forms as concert time draws near means, war or no war, the continuance of a Boston institution.

Welles Hits at Stand of Two Republics

Continued from Page 1

upon the United States—"recommendations" which Argentine delegates had carefully worded at the time so as, in their view, to give them freedom to continue Axis relations or break them off, as they might choose.

But Mr. Welles indicated last night that he saw little choice left these countries, which he identified by a process of elimination, as he told nearly 1,000 convention delegates and their guests:

"We here in the United States can never fail to remember with profound gratitude and renewed encouragement that 11 of the other republics of the Americas are joined with us, side by side, in the war, and that seven other republics have severed all relations with the Axis and are rendering their neighbors who are at war every form of cooperation and assistance.

Remaining Two

"It is true that the remaining two republics of the 21 have still refrained from carrying out the unanimous recommendations of the Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, in which they themselves joined, that all of the Americas sever all relations with the Axis, and are still permitting their territory to be utilized by the officials and the subversive agents of the Axis as a base for hostile activities against their neighbors.

"As a result of the reports on Allied ship movements sent by these agents, Brazilian, Cuban, Mexican, Colombian, Dominican, Uruguayan, and United States ships have been sunk without warning while plying between the American republics, and as a result many nationals of these countries have lost their lives within the waters of the Western Hemisphere.

"But I cannot believe that these two republics will continue long to permit their brothers and neighbors of the Americas, engaged as they are in a life-and-death struggle to preserve the liberties and the integrity of the New World, to be stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries operating in the Territory, and under the free institutions, of these two republics of the Western Hemisphere."

Support of Russia

Other points in Mr. Welles's address which drew especial attention included a pledge of support for Soviet Russia, including the possible opening of a second front; a vigorously worded defense of efforts to plan now for the coming peace; an appeal for continuation of the United Nations' collaboration after the war, and a discussion of the fourth point of the Atlantic Charter which calls for equal access by all nations to the raw materials of the earth.

In connection with the last point, he said that "equal access" would require the abolition after the war of prewar "monopolistic practices" by a few big producers, and also the reduction of "unwarranted and artificial tariff barriers" by this and other countries, as well as the removal of further governmental "discriminations in the treatment of international trade."

His pledge of aid for Russia came in the following comment on the brilliant Soviet defense:

Epic Resistance

"Never in the long centuries of modern history have men and women fought more gloriously than have the armies of the Soviet Union. Their epic and successful resistance to the onslaughts of Hitler's forces a year ago not only gave the lie to Hitler's boasts that he could crush the Russian Army, but constituted in itself the major triumph of the United Nations in the war until that time. And once more through the long summer of 1942 the Soviet heroes have held firm.

"We don't hear Hitler tell the German people this year that the Soviet Union will quickly crumble before his offensive. He doesn't dare. For he knows that the German people have learned to their bitter cost that Hitler's promises in this case, as they will soon learn they are in every case, are but the empty lies of a rapidly deflating demagogue.

"The United States and its associates among the United Nations must render the utmost measure of assistance to the Soviet Union. Whether that assistance be through the furnishing of arms, equipment or supplies, or whether that assistance be by means of the diversion of German armies forced upon Hitler through the creation of a new theater of operations, the fullest measure of every means of help will be given. The surest way to ensure the defeat of Hitler is to give this help, and to give it unstintingly at the earliest possible moment."

Eloquent Defense

The Acting Secretary of State's eloquent defense of public discussions of plans for the "world we want" was as follows:

"Not until freedom was in mortal danger throughout the earth did liberty-loving nations fully learn the lesson of collaboration. Had that lesson been learned earlier, had the United Nations found their unity in anticipation of attack rather than under the urgent pressure of attack, the maximum effectiveness of our war effort would have been reached far more speedily. It is now evident that in the co-operation and unity of the United Nations lies our ultimate victory. I believe that it is equally true that in the continuance and timeliness of that co-operation also lies our hope for an honest, a workable and a lasting peace.

"The unity which the free peoples have achieved to win their war must continue on to win their peace. For since this is in truth a people's war it must be followed by a people's peace. The translation into terms of reality of the promise of the great freedoms for all people everywhere is the final objective. We must be beforehand in charting the course toward that objective. The clearer we can make the outlines of the peace, the firmer will be our determination to attain it, the stronger our will to win the war.

Problem of Peace

"One hears it said that no thought should be given to the problems of the peace, nor to the problems of the transitional period between war and established peace, until after the war has been won.

"The shallowness of such thinking, whether sincere or sinister, is apparent.

"In many cases it is due, I think, to what Plato terms 'double ignorance': when a man is ignorant that he is ignorant.

"It does not detract from our war effort, nor from the single-minded drive of the nation towards the ultimate victory, that our people should be thinking of, and planning for, the kind of world of the future in which peace can be maintained, and in which men and women can live out their lives in security and free from fear.

"Such efforts in my judgment contribute directly to the drive towards victory."

"World Police Force": Eighth of Thirty Articles in The Christian Science Monitor's series on "The World We Want": First Page, Second Section.

Air-Raid Wardens Limited in Power To Hold Up Traffic

Air-raid wardens may not stop traffic until the red or alarm signal, and even then may exercise authority only where regular and auxiliary policemen are not on duty, Maj. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, advised Bay State wardens today.

Declaring that there had been "widespread misunderstanding" of the proper role to be played by wardens during an air-raid alert, General Needham said in letters to Chief Air-Raid Wardens:

"The handling of traffic is primarily the function of the auxiliary and regular police, not the air-raid wardens.

"Cars properly equipped with Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety emergency stickers must not be stopped unless there is some particular reason for being suspicious of them. It is important that these emergency cars get through to their destination."

Air Raid Sirens In Test Saturday

When the air raid sirens sound the "call of the V" tomorrow morning in Boston and Newton, remember—it is just a test of apparatus to be generally ignored.

The sirens will sound the new dot-dot-dot-dash signal which ordinarily would call wardens to their posts, but will not do so tomorrow.

Wardens will report only if the mobilization signal continues without interruption for four minutes. That would mean that unidentified planes had been detected 150 miles away.

FERDINAND'S 73RD ANNIVERSARY

HELPFUL service with every sale—fair treatment to every customer have been FERDINAND fundamentals from the beginning.

Together with reliable merchandise they have built this business from a small shop to a large institution drawing business from all over Metropolitan Boston and beyond. Many of them are families that began with furniture from FERDINAND'S three generations ago.

We appreciate the business of Monitor readers and shall endeavor always to deserve it.

2260 WASHINGTON STREET
At Dudley Street Terminal Boston

The Friendly Furniture Store

Saltonstall Holds Conference To Map Forest Fire Protection

Plans to correlate all protective agencies to combat the annual fall forest fire hazard in Massachusetts were mapped out today at a conference held by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Attending the conference were Adjutant Gen. John H. Sherburne, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, and Capt. John F. Stokes, Acting State Commissioner of Public Safety.

During the conference Commissioner Kenney reported that various units of the Army stationed in Massachusetts are being given special forest fire training and will play an important part in combatting any fires.

Governor Saltonstall expressed satisfaction with the plans presented to him, declaring his determination to keep forest fires under control this fall. He disclosed that during the relatively short spring fire season over 1,500 forest fires in Massachusetts burned over 12,000 acres of forest land.

"In these critical days," the Governor added, "We must not permit a waste of manpower and resources through these needless forest fires, most of which are caused by carelessness. With the lack of manpower, extensive forest fires will mean the calling of men from their machines and benches, thus delaying our war production drive, for the use of soldiers who are being trained for the purpose of bringing the world conflict to a speedy victory.

"Not only will these fires slow up our war effort, but they will cause undue damage to our forest resources. I am determined that the loss to our civiliarl activity by forest fires this fall will be kept at an absolute minimum."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

First Annual Handicraft Show and New England Folk Festival continues in the Boston Garden, with craft exhibits by working craftsmen, government exhibits, and folk dancing and singing. Open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. with festival performances at 3:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow

A talk on Chinese paintings will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. there will also be a talk on Flemish paintings by Mrs. Tanner. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16. Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Hawkins Sees Such Policy As Harming U. S.

If the United States insisted upon payment in cash or kind for Lend-Lease goods after the war, we might "ruin our best customer and cripple ourselves," declared Harry Hawkins, Chief of the Division of Commercial Policy and Trade Agreements of the State Department this afternoon at the twenty-ninth National Foreign Trade Convention here.

"In all the circumstances which seem likely to exist," he added, "we must consider whether we would be serving our best interests by attempting to collect billions from Britain and Lend-Lease aid.

"Even if such a debt could be paid," Mr. Hawkins stressed, "the economy of the United Kingdom probably would collapse under the strain and our own economy would be injured. If every available dollar over and above the amount required for imports needed to keep the British people fram starving and to obtain other essential products were devoted to making payments on such a vast scale, the standards of living of the British people would sink to very low levels and our producers would find one of their best markets drastically curtailed. All of our other markets which obtain purchasing power through large sales to Britain would be seriously impaired.

"If we can get a big enough world market, and purchasing power is the key to this, neither we nor Britain nor anyone else will have much to worry about," he said.

Market Envisioned

That market is envisioned in the mutual-aid agreements signed with Britain and other of the United Nations to conduct the war, and, more importantly perhaps, to win the peace, Mr. Hawkins pointed out.

Beyond lowering of trade barriers and the removal of discrimination, the most important agreement, with Britain, "has in view agreed action directed to expand by other 'appropriate international and domestic measures' of production, employment, and the exchange and distribution of goods.

"It is difficult to understate the significance of these agreements," he emphasized.

Dr. Henry F. Grady, President of the American President Lines and former Assistant Secretary of State, held that "whether we like it or not, our economies are largely controlled by government. While two world wars have greatly stimulated this, it would doubtless have developed in any case. We have been reaching that stage in the evolution of capitalism. Hence the mechanism of international adjustment can no longer be simple and automatic," he declared, holding that "comprehensive and positive measures are necessary—measures to check internationally extreme business cycle movements and maintain national price levels in equilibrium. Until we set up the machinery and maintain it effectively, we will have the disorder in the world which militates against prosperity and peace."

Shipping Picture

Dr. William Y. Elliott, Chief of Stockpile and Shipping Branch, War Production Board, disclosed at a morning session that "the shipping picture gives us no prospect of any great improvement. In fact, it may deteriorate very rapidly when and if a second front requires an even greater diversion of shipping to the actual theater of war and the most rapid turn around of vessels involved.

"The normal imports of this country have already been cut down in total volume to about one half, if one includes tanker cargo as well as dry cargo. Still further sacrifices may be essential unless we are more fortunate than we have been in the past in overtaking shipping losses by a building program.

"Even if we should succeed in that, the need for more shipping will certainly grow and will," he said, "more than offset any gains accomplished by the tremendous speeding up of shipbuilding, which has been accomplished within the past year."

Price-control problems facing importers, as listed by Harry S. Radcliffe, Executive Secretary of the National Council of American Importers, New York, were: higher foreign price, higher custom duties, higher transportation and marine-insurance costs, and other increased landing expenses.

Waves Are Coming To Radcliffe, Says Officer of Navy

Continued from Page 1

gram, since this is the first time there has been any indication that the girls woud be assigned to duty in this branch of the Navy.

It will be the second Navy Training School for Waves in New England, and the fifth in the country. There are three opening today in the midwest, in addition to the one now in operation at Northampton.

At Oklahoma A. & M., in Stillwater, Okla., 600 women will report for training in the School for Yeomen. In Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., 600 will report for training as storekeepers. At the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., 470 will report for training as radio operators.

By a Staff Photographer

New Geodetic Head Reports

Left to right: Lieut. Commander Francis L. Gallen who has relinquished his post as head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Boston and his successor, Capt. Frederick B. T. Siems of Baltimore, Md. Lieutenant Commander Gallen goes to the Norfolk District.

Bay State Negro Democrats Call for Resignation of Burke

New-found "harmony" within the Democratic ranks in Massachusetts was shattered somewhat today as the Bay State Colored Men's Democratic Club demanded that William H. Burke, Jr., resign as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

In a letter to Mr. Burke the group charged that "you and the small unimportant group that call themselves the Democratic State Committee have done everything in your power to prevent our organization assisting the Democratic Party. Your blunders, intentional or otherwise, have caused and may again cause the defeat of the Democratic party."

The letter was signed by Robert L. Merritt, Jr., President; Theophilus N. L. Nunes, Vice-President; Alviro J. P. Evora, Treasurer, and Frank R. Dupree, Secretary.

Democratic leaders have stressed harmony within the party this year, asserting that unified party conditions made certain a sweeping victory at the polls on Nov. 3.

The chief discordant note within the party is being sounded by the primary campaign supporters of former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who lost the gubernatorial nomination to Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield.

The Bay State Colored Men's Democratic Club charged that Mr. Burke dislikes the Club because of the fact that it supported Mr. Kelly in the primary. Previously another group, the Committee for Pensions at 60, the official Kelly committee, had charged that Mr. Kelly was not invited to the recent dinner held the night before the Democratic State Convention.

"Our organization," the Colored Men's Club stated, "is proud to state that they were greatly instrumental in helping Francis E. Kelly obtain 46 per cent of the Democratic vote cast and a shift of but 12,000 votes in a primary election, instead of an auction, would have caused Kelly to win the Democratic nomination. We are certain that had Mr. Kelly obtained this Democratic nomination, he would not tolerate actions such as yours and would conduct a campaign in such a manner as to win the support of Democrats who were opposed to him in the primary, as well as the support of Liberal Republican and independent voters that would have assured his election as Governor."

In other years Democratic leaders have attributed their defeats to lack of unity within the party. This year it appeared that the ptrty was united, as former Gov. James M. Curley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin abandoned, at least temporarily, their long political feud to back the Democratic State ticket.

In addition, Mr. Kelly had publicly announced his support of Mayor Putnam. But Mr. Kelly's refusal to attend the "night-before" dinner did not further the unity situation, when coupled with the charges of his official committee.

Meanwhile, Mayor Putnam charged that the Saltonstall Administration has been tardy in handling the fuel oil situation. While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall waited until "the leaves have begun to fall," before actively seeking to relieve the situation, Massachusetts mayors, as early as May, sought Federal aid, the major asserted.

"By July, as a result of our efforts, the number of oil tank cars rolling into the State had been doubled," he added.

Mayor Putnam and the other Democratic State-wide office nominees spoke at rallies in Southbridge, Webster, Worcester and surrounding communities yesterday.

Scallops and Oysters Thrive On Wreckage of German Subs

Wreckage of German submarines along the east coast of the United States may become, ironically, the source of increased supplies of seafood for the United Nations.

Biologists of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service at the request of the Navy have examined wreckage of Hitler's submarines which had been salvaged along the east coast and found that they were covered with a fine crop of young scallops, oysters and other marine life.

The submarines had collected a crop of scallops of two different species, estimated at more than 10,000 specimens to a boat, and a lesser number of oysters and wing shell bivalves, according to the Market News Service of the Fish and Wildlife Service at Boston.

The need of increased production of this seafood has long been a subject of study and has prompted the development of many devices to collect and distribute spawn. But the "planting" of German submarines along the coast may serve to establish new beds for the growth of the seafood, it is indicated by the condition of the salvaged wreckage.

The submarines were found to have collected a considerable number of barnacles while cruising on the surface but these had all been devoured when the submarines settled to the bottom, apparently by fish such as the sheepshead and trigger fish, which abound in the vicinity of wrecks.

Mail Recipients' Names Required

Names of each resident in all households must be shown on the mail receptacle and the names of all others who received mail at a given address must have their names included on the mail box, Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy warned today in urgin gthe public to check immediately to be sure that the requirement which has been in the archives for generations be complied with.

Because hundreds of regular letter carriers have entere dthe armed forces and their places are being filled with substitute and temporary employees who are not familiar with the territory or tennants, the requirement assumes new importance to each individual as well as to the mail carriers, Mr. Gleavy pointed out.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight with gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:39 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 12:00 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 6:43 p. m.

New Ashford Has to Skip One Air-Raid Test Drill

NEW ASHFORD, Mass., Oct. 9 (AP)—The only telephone was out of order.

So, the 87 townsfolk were unaware of a county air-raid test yesterday.

Now the phone has been fixed and the town is waiting for another chance to drill.

Temperature of 81 Ties All-Time Record

At 2:30 p. m. today the official temperature reading in Boston was 81 degrees, tying the all-time record at the local weather bureau for this date. The original record high for Oct. 9 was made in 1932.

Tarleton St. 'Rangers' Pile The Scrap High

Are you the man who's going to take our picture, asked an eager small boy, as the photographer braked his car to a stop before an eight-foot-high scrap pile on Tarleton Street, Jamaica Plain, yesterday.

Assured in the affirmative, the child begged the photographer and me to wait until he had gathered the "gang" together. "They're down at the gas station," he declared, "getting some more scrap but they'll be here in a minute."

Sure enough, around the bend of the road which seemed to disappear into vacant lots came a dirty-faced company of youngsters sturdily tugging uphill a heavy automobile chassis. A bigger boy was ahead on a bicycle, pulling, while the rest pushed and an active mongrel dog named Brownie ran from one side to the other seeing that all was in order.

"A feller was going to make an automobile," one of the boys explained, "but it got to be too expensive so he gave up this chassis for the scrap drive."

From moment to moment more boys arrived to help push the heavy load up the slight rise. "Is thisc bulb good?" asked a ten-year-old thrusting what looked like a good Mazda light bulb at us. His hand managed to streak it pretty thoroughly with axle grease but we comforted him that it might be all right inside.

Within two minutes the scrap pile literally swarmed with Jamaica Plain small fry, who told us with great earnestness that they had spent no more than two hours in all, collecting what was really an impressive mound of scrap metal. One or two fell off in a shower of sheet iron and aluminum pans, but they picked themselves up and clambered atop the pile again entirely undaunted.

Gang-Member Horgan Arrives

"Wait a minute, here comes Horgan," yelled a shrill voice from the midst. Far down the street there appeared a small boy covering ground with amazing speed. He skidded to a stop at the exact front-center of the scrap pile, but surprisingly nothing fell on him. We got set again.

Another shriek from the scrap pile, "Here's some more of the kids; they ought to be in it." We looked up. Around the end of Tarleton Street came three boys pulling a rickety and very dirty delivery truck full of miscellaneous scrap. Hearing the yells, they broke into a trot and all the scrap fell out and had to be piled in again. But at last they, too, were in the picture. Once more we focused.

In the fashion of American boys the nation over, pandemonium kept up, with the older boys loudly commanding the younger ones to keep still, and the dog deciding not to pose for his picture and his young master screaming at him to come back and sit down—which he did, of course. But finally the deed was done and boys came scrambling off the pile from every direction amid a rain of falling iron. But no one seemed any the worse for it, as the boys clustered around the photographer begging for his burned-out flash bulbs to add just a bit more to the collection.

These boys constituted one of 13 groups organized by Charles Feeney, veteran of World War I and resident of Jamaica Plain, who is ably assisting Mrs. Walter Fleming, ward captain in the women's division, Boston Salvage Committee.

Call 'Em Rangers

As we left the scene, one of the boys hollered after us, "Don't call us 'Commandos'; we're Rangers."

Mrs. Fleming already has an organization of about 100 persons helping with the scrap roundup in her ward, and she confidently expects to exceed the quota by the end of next week. Co-chairmen with Mrs. Fleming are Mrs. Joseph J. Jesseau and Mrs. Paul Hayes.

Kansas has supplanted Utah as first-place State in the scrap total contest, announced the Newspapers' United Scrap Metal Drive Committee today. Although figures given the committee are estimates and are frankly presented as such by State salvage leaders, the total is now 494,259 tons, an average of 32 pounds for each person in the 10 leading States.

Exceed Quotas

Falmouth, Mass., with a quota of 120 pounds a family already boasts 200 pounds a family, or a total collection of 150 tons.

Dover, Mass., has collected 41 tons, which means that it has exceeded by two pounds a family its quota of 250 pounds.

Somerville has delivered 600 tons, or an average of 48 pounds a family, although its quota was only 45 pounds.

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Expansion of Social Security Aimed at Millions of Workerrs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The huge expansion of the social security system called for in the Eliot bill would touch the home, the farmer, the self-employed, and many others more than any previous social security measure, as the bill is analyzed here.

New types of government insurance would be introduced, more than 20,000,000 workers now outside the system of government insurance would be brought in, and the present Federal insurance liberalized, observers point out.

Religious and educational institutions, farmers and farm labor, domestic servants in private homes, the self-employed, and other groups now exempt from taxes for social insurance would be placed under the government system.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., who introduced the bill in the House, states that he did so at the request of the American Federation of Labor. The measure is regarded as embodying many of the aims of the Social Security Board.

The numerous changes sought are reported to have stirred wide interest. The bill is viewed by many as a mixture of desirable and objectionable proposals.

Disability Insurance

The principal innovation asked consists of the introduction of a national system of disability and hospital insurance. This would be financed by additional pay-roll taxes.

Disability insurance, or payments to the sick, constitutes a standard part of the usual compulsory health insurance system, according to medical leaders. Adoption of disability insurance, they feel, would lead to the eventual introduction of the medical care end of health insurance, setting up a complete national health insurance system.

The feature however on which opposition has focussed to the greatest extent is the federalization of the present state systems of unemployment insurance. The bill would take away unemployment insurance from the states and nationalize the system. Most of the states object.

The bill puts into legislative form a number of measures recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt in his budget message of last January. Accepting much of the program of the Social Security Board, he then advised increase in the coverage of old-age insurance, disability and hospital insurance, and federalization and liberalization of unemployment insurance.

Major Provisions

Major provisions of the Eliot measure include:

Under disability insurance, cash payments would be made by the Federal Government to workers who became disabled through illness or injury not arising out of the nature of their employment. Work injuries already are covered by state workmen's compensation acts. Both permanent and temporary disability payments would be provided.

An initial appropriation of $400,000 would be made to furnish medical, surgical, institutional, rehabilitation, or other services to individuals, if such services would aid in enabling a return to gainful work.

Maternity payments also would be initiated. Cash payments would be given women workers up to 12 consecutive weeks. Compliance with regulations of the Social Security Board relating to prenatal care would be required for 26 weeks. Other rules would be set for the duration of the cash benefits.

Under compulsory hospital insurance, payments of $3 to $6 a day would be authorized. Thirty days would be the limit of hospitalization during a worker's first year, with later possibility of extension to 60 days.

Self-employed individuals, such as farmers, professional people, etc., would be brought into the social security system. They would pay an additional income tax on the first $3,000 of their income. These are at present exempt and outside of the social insurance coverage.

Others to Be Covered

Farm labor, domestic servants in private homes, fishermen in boats of less than 10 tons, insurance agents paid on a commission basis, etc., now exempt, also would be covered.

Religious, charitable, natural scientific, literary, and educational institutions, now exempt, similarly would be placed under the insurance system. Exemption would continue to be given to ministers and members of religious orders.

New groups to be brought under old age insurance, according to a Federal estimate of this year, would number:

Farm operators	7,000,000
Farm laborers	4,500,000
Self-employed	5,000,000
Casual laborers	3,000,000
Domestic servants	2,500,000
Non-profit institutions (religious, charitable, educational, etc.)	1,000,000

Unemployment insurance, now managed by the states under Federal supervision, would be taken from the states and placed entirely in the hands of the Federal Government.

Public employment offices, which before the war were operated by the states in conjunction with unemployment compensation, would also be federalized. At present, employment offices are under Federal control, having been taken over this year by President Roosevelt for the duration.

Payments under old-age insurance would be increased. Mothers' current insurance would be established, with benefits for wives under 60 responsible for care of eligible children. Eligibility of women to old-age insurance would be reduced from 65 to 60 years.

Plan to be Liberalized

Unemployment insurance also would be liberalized. Payments to the jobless could be made for 26 weeks, instead of the present maximum of 20 in six states scaling down to 13 weeks in three other states. Increases in weekly payments would be made over what is now the practice in a number of states. Weekly benefits would range from a minimum of $5 to $16.

Additional allowances would be given workers' dependents.

Payment of unemployment compensation would be made to soldiers following discharge from military service after the war. This cost would be met by the Federal Government out of the general revenue.

Pay-roll taxes to finance the proposed extensions of the government insurance system follow. They are confined to the first $3,000 of a worker's pay.

Both employer and employee in the business and industry already covered by the Social Security Act would be required to make these social insurance contributions:

1943, 1944 and 1945—5 per cent.
1946, 1947 and 1948—5½ per cent.
1949 and thereafter—6 per cent.

The self-employed would pay the following taxes:

1943, 1944 and 1945—4 per cent
1946, 1947 and 1948—5 per cent
1949 and thereafter—6 per cent

Religious, charitable, natural, scientific, literary, and educational and their employees would each be taxed, as also in agricultural labor, domestic service, etc.:

1943, 1945 and 1946—2 per cent
1946, 1947 and 1948—2½ per cent
1949 and thereafter—3 per cent

No Employment Insurance

The self-employed and the foregoing non-profit institutions would be covered with old-age and disability insurance, as the American Federation of Labor analyzes its bill. The non-profit institutions would not have the unemployment insurance, as their turnover is usually small.

"Contributions of employees would be increased by 3 per cent, the A. F. of L. states, "thus equalizing contributions in 1949, both employers and employees contributing 6 per cent." This 6 per cent applies only to business and industry.

Present pay-roll taxes for social insurance cover only old-age and unemployment. For old-age insurance, both employer and employee now pay 1 per cent. The rate is scheduled in the Act to go to 2 per cent next year and 3 per cent in 1949.

The present tax for unemployment insurance is 3 per cent, except where an employer obtains a reduction through merit rating, or ability to keep the same workers steadily employed. In 43 states the employee pays no tax for unemployment compensation; in the majority of the remaining few the employee pays 1 per cent.

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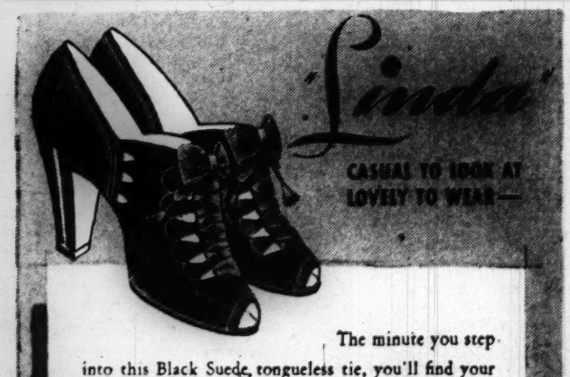

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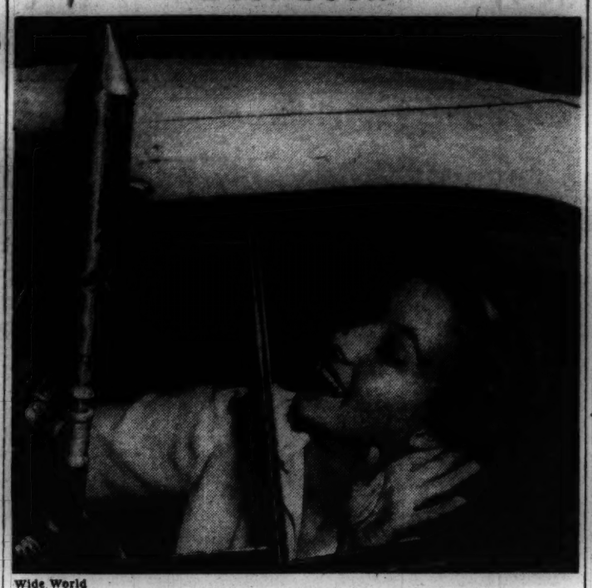


Wide World

If You Drive Too Fast, the Horn Toots

Film Actress Evelyn Keyes has a device on her automobile which toots the horn when she exceeds the speed limit of 35 miles an hour. It goes into action when the speedometer needle makes contact with a button set at the 35 mark on the speedometer dial. This activates a valve in the exhaust which in turn provides the necessary pressure to blow the whistle. Miss Keyes says one toot is enough to make her release her foot on the throttle and keep within the speed limit.

Haverford College Dedicates New Fraternity of Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa., Oct. 9—In a rambling old residence pervaded by the atmosphere of a new kind of fraterity devoted to fellowship in the highest duties of a citizen, Haverford College is dedicating its Government House as a focal point for all student activities in the field of public administration.

President Felix Morley of Haverford sees in Government House "the answer of this college to the charge that our educational institutions are failing to give adequate training in the principles and ideals which underlie the American system of government."

Interest in the development is widespread.

"The University of Indiana," Dr. Morley reports, "is only one of a number of distant institutions which is sending a representative to the dedication of our Government House to study the applicability of the undertaking for other campuses."

Constantin Fotitch, Ambassador of Yugoslavia to the United States and former representative of his country on the Council of the League of Nations, will be a principal speaker tomorrow at the formal dedication.

Others who have accepted invitations to participate in the occasion include, in addition to a large number of academic representatives, Dr. John W. Studebaker, Federal Commissioner of Education; Commissioner Thomas M. Woodward of the United States Maritime Commission; Dr. Edward C. Elliott of the War Manpower Commission; Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark, N. J., former President of the American Bar Association; D. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution; Dean William E. Mosher of the School of Citizenship at the University of Syracuse; Dr. Thomas H. Reed, consultant in municipal government, and Samuel R. Harrell, Chairman of the Board of the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship.

The "Gov House," as it is familiarly known on the campus, has been in operation at Haverford since the opening of the fall term, Sept. 22. Among the students resident there is Augustus Tanaka, one of the American students of Japanese origin who were evacuated under blanket order from West Coast universities shortly after Pearl Harbor and who are now being individually established in eastern colleges under the auspices of the War Relocation Authority. When Mr. Tanaka arrived at Haverford a few days ago, he was formally welcomed and taken out to dinner by two Chinese students at the college, one of them the son of the retiring Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih.

Government House was originally a large residence and was converted to its present purpose during the past summer. In addition to rooms for 15 students, it contains an apartment for a faculty member as a resident house master, another apartment for the entertainment of visiting lecturers, seminar rooms, a student lounge, and a working library containing the more important current publications in the field of government and public administration.

'Skid Row' Turns To Harvest Row

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP)—Those homeless derelicts along Los Angeles' grimy "Skid Row" have taken on a new stature—they're manpower, now, potential, anyway, for America's war effort.

Up to now they've been merely a problem, and not a very pressing one to the courts.

But Judge Edwin L. Jefferson couldn't see anything constructive in sending a man off to a short hitch in jail, especially since experience told him he'd probably be back again before long.

So he tried an experiment, and that experiment led yesterday to 20 men setting off for the harvest fields of Lompoc, Calif., to gather in the crops which will help feed a nation at war.

Judge Jefferson has varied the routine but slightly. He first hands them their sentences. Then they are interviewed by Maj. Fred L. Coggan of the Salvation Army, liaison officer between the court and the United States Employment Service.

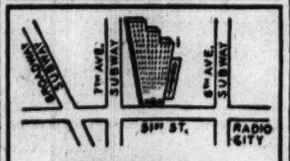
They are asked if they want to work. Mostly they say yes. Then the Judge suspends their sentences and off they go to the harvest fields, answerable only to themselves and a farm foreman.

Banned Race Sheets Obtain Injunction

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Three racing form publications barred from the city's sidewalk newsstands by License Commissioner Paul Moss may go back on the stands for sale again Oct. 8.

Counsel for the publications—William Armstrong Daily Sports, the National Racing Program, and the Daily Green Sheet—announced last night that an injunction had been signed in State Supreme Court restraining the Commissioner from interfering with their sale.

The lawyer, Jacob Brenner, termed the temporary injunction "a victory for the freedom of the press."



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Time Shifts To Axis Side, Halifax Says

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9 (AP)—Lord Halifax declared last night that expanding Axis control of strategic raw materials was "a warning to reconsider our rooted conviction that time is necessarily on our side."

"We have grown so accustomed to the idea that we could command the resources of the world that few people realize how adversely the position has changed since 1939, and especially since the entry of Japan into the war," the British Ambassador said in an address at Founder's Day exercises at Carnegie Institute. He added:

"In 1939, the Axis powers had no rubber, apart from their accumulated stocks and the synthetic product; today they have 91 per cent of the world's supply. They had 25 per cent of the bauxite; they now have 66 per cent. They had 7 per cent of the world's iron or ore; they now have 44 per cent. They had 9 per cent of the tin ore; they now have 73 per cent. They had 10 per cent of manganese ore; they now have 35 per cent. They had 8 per cent of the lead ore; they now have 21 per cent. They had 6 per cent of the world's flax; they now have 36 per cent.

"These are bad figures. To some extent they are offset by our control of most of the materials which the enemy has not got, and by the lead we still retain in such commodities as nickel.

"But these figures are a warning to reconsider our rooted conviction that time is necessarily on our side. It may be on our side, if we face these ugly facts and apply ourselves more seriously than we have yet done to organize our sources of supply. It will certainly not be on our side if we think we can settle down to a nice, long, comfortable war, with a sure victory four or five years ahead. If we do that, one of these days we shall have a rude awakening."

He warned that the Germans, confronted with increasing power of the United Nations, would "spare no effort of propaganda of false suggestion and of lying rumor that might destroy the confidence of the United Nations in one another."

British Complete Rebuilding Two Ports in Turkey

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 9—British engineers have just completed the job of rebuilding two of Turkey's principal ports, Alexandretta and Mersin, the British Radio reported Oct. 6.

Supplies valued at nine milljon pounds were said to have been sent to Turkey since July, 1940.

Orders carried out through the United Kingdom commercial corporation, include such vital materials as railway locomotives, constructional steel, mining machinery, cables, manufactured cotton and woolens.

"Then again we have supplied the Turkish people with rubber, oil, tin conserves, tea and general merchandise. They have also had military equipment, tents, boots, and even hot water bottles."

German Indicted In Treason Case

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—A German citizen, Helmut Leiner, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury Oct. 7 for treason against the United States. He is charged with aiding two of the recently executed Nazi saboteurs landed by submarine on the United States coast last June.

Held in $50,000 bail, Leiner faces a possible capital sentence if convicted.

Mr. Leiner is one of five New Yorkers arrested for allegedly aiding the eight submarine-landed saboteurs, and the second to be indicted for treason. The first treason indictment was obtained against Anthony Cramer of Manhattan.

Dreiser Replies To U. S. Agency

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP) — In reply to a War Writers' Board statement denouncing him for reportedly saying he would rather see Germans in England than the "aristocratic horse-riding snobs of the existing regime," Theodore Dreiser again criticizes England's "titled and moneyed class."

The novelist formally answered the Board Oct. 7, accusing it of allying him "with Hitler and against the Allies" without investigating.

The dispute arose after Dreiser gave an interview last month in Toronto in which he was said to have made anti-British remarks.

'Unreasonable' Night Noise Brings N. Y. Firm a Fine

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The wartime lullaby ground out by the night shift in a Queens sheet metal firm failed to soothe the firm's neighbors, so the firm was fined $250 Oct. 7 for making noise at night.

Magistrate Anthony P. Savarese, imposing the fine, said:

"Our boys across the sea need everything that we can produce, but such work must be done within reasonable limits so that other war workers can rest."

The firm, Frederick J. Valentine, Inc., pleaded guilty but explained that the Navy had requested the company to get a shipment of metal out ahead of schedule, necessitating a night shift.

Hart: U. S. Must Attack Isle by Isle

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—American forces have begun to attack and must advance in the Pacific, "island by island, until the next stop is Japan itself," Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander of the Asiatic Fleet and present member of the Navy's top advisory committee, declared last night.

Admiral Hart said now that America has successfully turned aside two major Japanese assaults, the nation must "stop talking and get on with the war" with whatever weapons were necessary.

The Admiral spoke from Washington on the "March of Time" radio program on which also appeared Waldo Frank, author and lecturer, just returned from Argentina.

Citing the initial widespread Japanese attack on Hawaii, Manila and Malaya, Admiral Hart said the second major try at a knockout blow was foiled by the Battle of Midway in June.

"Few people realize this was even a more venturesome attack than Pearl Harbor—the enemy had a full-scale amphibious invasion force of submarines, ships, planes, and troops.

"Again the Japs failed, this time at great cost to themselves, and they were beaten back," Admiral Hart said. "Now we have begun to attack. We must advance in the Pacific, island by island, until the next stop is Japan itself."

Answering questions on the quality of American aircraft, Admiral Hart noted recent criticism and asserted Congressional investigation had shown "American planes are more than holding their own in all fields of combat."

Asked if he thought aircraft carriers obsolete, Admiral Hart observed, "The carrier is helping us win victories," such as the Coral Sea and Midway battles. "If it takes obsolete weapons to win victories, I say with all my heart give us more of them. This is not the time to stop and argue over theories, so let's stop talking and get on with the war."

Mr. Frank declared the people of Argentina were solidly behind the United Nations in their war on fascism, but "their Government is against us." He said the Castillo regime opposes the democracies because it thinks they will lose, but more "because it knows in its heart that if we win, all its stands for is sunk forever."

Knerr Charges Navy Gets Army Bombers

By the Associated Press

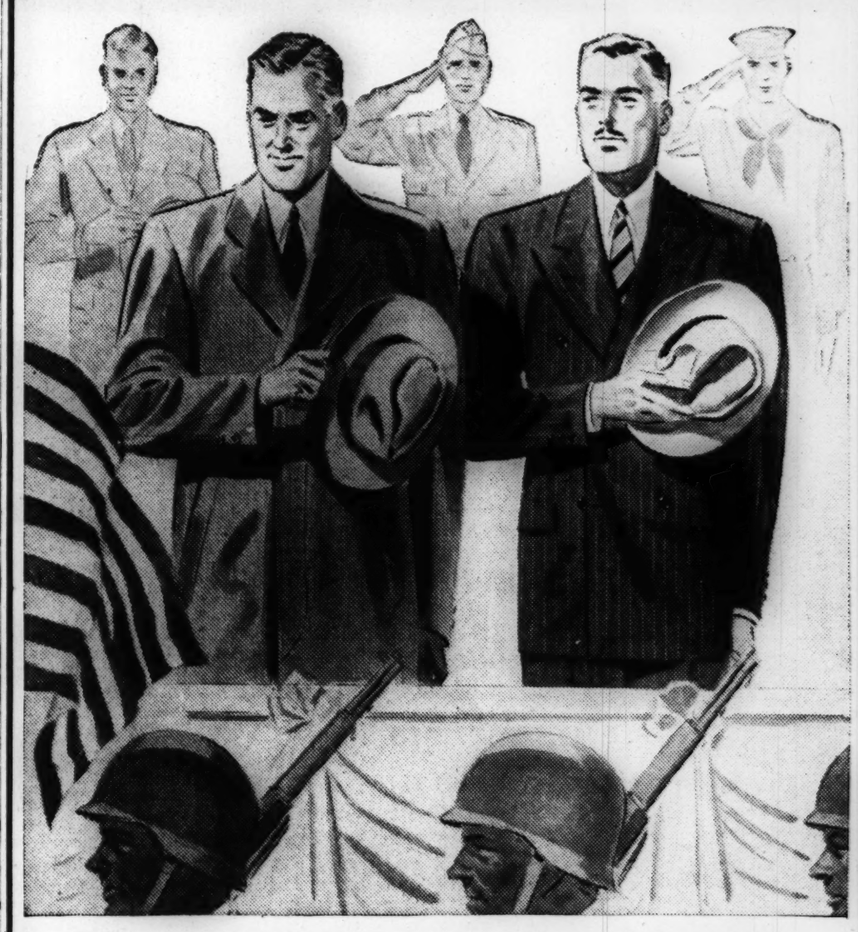
New York, Oct. 9

Col. Hugh J. Knerr, retired former Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters Air Force, declared today that many four-motored Army bombers were being diverted to the Navy.

Colonel Knerr said it was "disappointing" to see Admiral Thomas C. Hart, a member of the Navy's policy-making General Board, write in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post that the Navy required "entire freedom to use landing fields," and Colonel Knerr added:

"There is a connotation of danger in that the weapons of land-based aviation are being diverted from the Army Air Corps, where they were developed and are understood, to the Navy."

Throw Your Scrap Into the Fight



RICHMAN BROTHERS' DOUBLE-FEATURE
Quality plus Economy

Some clothes makers are noted for quality; others for low price. We've earned our reputation by offering *both*.

This is not easy to do. It takes big resources and a lot of experience to produce outstanding values. We have both.

We are one of America's largest buyers of fine woolens. We operate tailor shops employing an army of skilled workers. We sell what we make in our own stores, and our savings are great.

You profit by these savings, and so do we. You get finer clothes for less money. We do a big business. Buying clothes at Richman's is a mutually profitable transaction.

STANDARD QUALITY SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS $24.50
SUPER QUALITY SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS $29.50

UNIVERSITY STYLED ALL-WOOL STUDENT SUITS $18.50
SLACKS IN WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AND FABRICS . $2.95 to $6.95
GABARDINE RAIN AND ALL-WEATHER COATS $9.95

Richman Brothers

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Harvest Fete By City Club Women Soon

Autumn with its rich tones and wealth of fruits will provide the theme for the Annual Harvest Festival of the Women's City Club to be held next Wednesday and Thursday in the spacious clubrooms at 40 Beacon Street.

Making arrangements for the affair is a large committee headed by Mrs. Louise E. Phaneuf of Chestnut Hill, new Chairman of the Flower and Garden Committee.

A new feature this year will be the gay Market Place in which will be displayed treasures from colonial homes and pieces from China, Mexico, and Guatemala. Mrs. Clifford P. Smith of Newton is Chairman of this section. Also new this year will be the Hobby Exhibit, which will show the work of clubmembers.

Other sub-chairmen on the Festival Committee are Mrs. Chester Cook, assisted by Mrs. C. Guy Lane, room decorations; Mrs. C. Forrest Dowe and Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, Co-Chairmen, corner cupboard; Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., candy table; Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, cake, Mrs. Charles S. Grover and Mrs. Anson Smith, Co-Chairmen, flowers and plants; Mrs. Edward H. Osgood, toys; Mrs. James J. Storrow, Honorary Chairman, and Mrs. Frank P. Scofield, Chairman, garden terrace; Mrs. Horace F. Pereira, decoration of assembly hall; Mrs. Grafton S. Kennedy, admissions and Miss Kate Van Cleve, hobby exhibit.

Luncheon will be served during the Festival in two sittings each day, and a get-together dinner, open to members only, will conclude the Harvest Festival on Thursday evening.

This fall event officially opens the Club season. However, many members this year have worked through the summer at the Esplanade Service Club maintained by the Women's City Club. Now moved to winter quarters at the Boston Art Club, the recreation center has been visited by thousands of uniformed men who have enjoyed its hospitality and varied program on entertainment.

© Bachrach

Mrs. William D. King

Chairman of the Day arranging details of first autumn meeting of Brookline Women's Club on Monday.

Civil Service Head For State to Talk To Cantabrigians

The impact of war on Civil Service, whose ranks are being drained by the heavy demand for manpower and the consequent opportunities for women in Government service, will be discussed by Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of Civil Service for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, before members of the Cantabrigia Club, next Friday at 2 p. m. in the Clubhouse on Auburn Street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Goldsmith H. Conant, Chairman of the Legislation Department, is in charge of the program, which will also include an interpretation of latest world events by Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay.

Presiding over the meeting will be Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, President. Tea hostesses will be Mrs. Edward B. Dale and Mrs. Edward Hornick.

Minutemen D. A. R. Group To Sponsor Sale on Oct. 15

A luncheon, sale of handmade articles, and a bridge are being sponsored by members of the Minutemen Chapter, D. A. R., Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Food Craft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston.

Mrs. Arthur N. Folsom, Vice-Regent, is heading the committee making the arrangements.

Relief Day By Brookline Women's Club

In her message to the Brookline Women's Club, the President, Mrs. Albion L. White, says, "A brand new club year lies ahead of us. What will we do with it?" she asks, and adds "Remember . . . we are the Club."

In line with this active challenge, the Club's first meeting, Monday, Oct. 12, will be its War Relief Day. Opening with a business session at 2 p. m. in Whitney Hall, Brookline, the meeting will then hear Mrs. John A. Jennings, Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, tell what is being done at headquarters in the way of knitting, sewing, and other war relief channels.

Mrs. Jennings was newly elected to this post in May and is hard at work gaining the full cooperation of all the federated clubs in the highly important tasks that her committee is conducting. More and more helpers are what she seeks, and more and more contributions of warm clothing for children, mittens for mine-sweeper crews, socks and sweaters for the men in the service.

Illustrated Lecture

The meeting, which will be presided over by Mrs. White, is being arranged by Mrs. William D. King. Mrs. James Arthur Came, Chairman of the club's Red Cross Unit, will also speak, as will Miss Harriet Robeson of the Boston Chapter, Red Cross. An illustrated lecture will follow on the subject of "Entertaining the Service Men," by Mrs. A. A. Anderson of Wellesley.

The usual tea hour will conclude the day's program, with Mrs. Georgia H. Morrison acting as hostess with the assistance of Mrs. Charles W. Noyes, Mrs. William R. Robertson, Mrs. Lawrence Barry, and Mrs. Howard E. Lovett.

The chief money-raising event of the club each year is its Big Day, which for the 1942-43 season is scheduled to take place next Wednesday at the Copley-Plaza, Boston. A bazaar at 10 a. m. opens the day's events. The various tables will offer for sale jellies, jams, nuts and candy, flowers and corsages.

A bridge party and fashion show will be features of the afternoon. Mrs. Francis T. Watson, in charge of the sale of tickets to the bridge tables, believes that "as the card party goes, so goes the Big Day" and is, therefore, hoping for a heavy sale of reservations. The fashion show is being produced by Coleman's Fashion Shop.

Federation Officers

Luncheon will be served at 12:30, and Mrs. Came is Chairman of that part of the program.

Among the distinguished guests whom Mrs. White has invited to sit at her table at luncheon are officers of the Massachusetts State Federation, Mrs. Herbert F. French, President; Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, Mrs. Edwin Troland, Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, and Mrs. A. Chesley York, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Raymond Merrill, Treasurer; Mrs. Oscar J. Price, Chairman of Credentials and Registration; Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Fourth District Director, and Mrs. David A. Westcott, Past President. Another guest is Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations.

Mrs. Avery to Give Series of Lectures

Returned from an extended trip through the United States and British Columbia gathering first hand impressions of general conditions, Eunice Harriet Avery, news analyst and traveler, will begin a series of 12 lecturers Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley.

Miss Edith Kellogg heads the committee which is sponsoring the lectures. Other members are Mrs. Weston B. Flint, Mrs. Robert A. Hogsett, Mrs. Stanley M. Lane, Mrs. Gordon McKee, Mrs. Thomas K. Sherwood and Mrs. Myles Standish, Jr. All proceeds from the series are donated to charity.

The question Mrs. Avery kept before her on her trip and which she will endeavor to answer for her audiences was "How is the War Affecting America?" To get the answer she talked with Washington diplomats, Middle Western farmers, Japanese in concentration centers and war workers in boom towns.

Chrysanthemums Topic of Meeting

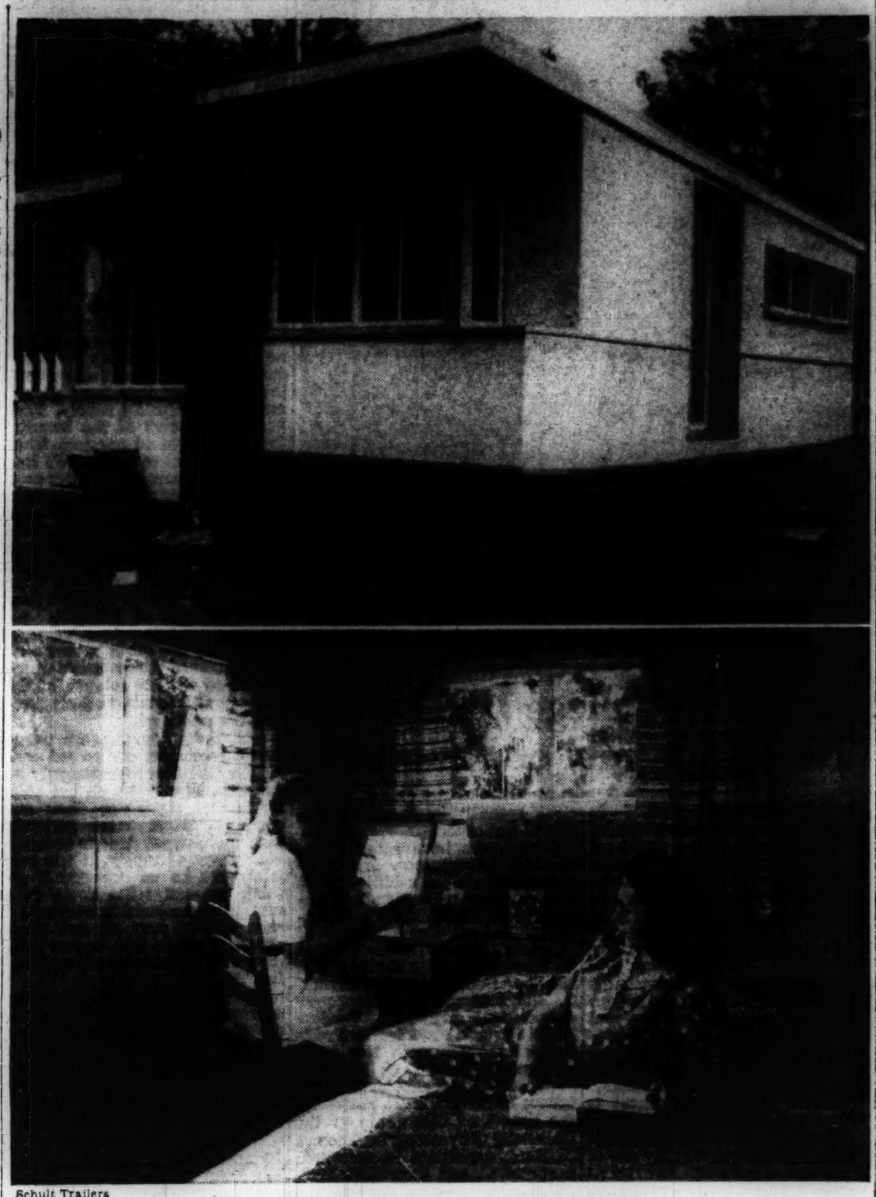
Chrysanthemums in glowing tones of Autumn will be the floral decoration as well as the topic of discussion at the October meeting of the Braintree Garden Club next Tuesday at Legion Hall, Braintree. The speaker, who will talk about varied types of chrysanthemums, will be Lester G. Bruggemann of Hingham.

Hostesses at the tea following the talk will be Mrs. H. H. Storm, Mrs. N. J. Brooks, Mrs. I. S. Carter, Mrs. Harold Brooks, Mrs. H. A. Bryant, Mrs. Carrie Catlin, and Mrs. G. A. Charnock. The tea table setting will be arranged by Mrs. Daniel W. Griffin.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Oct. 11

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.



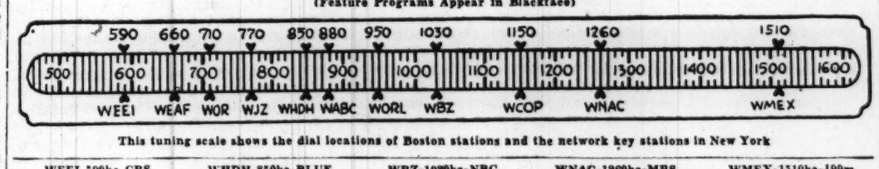
Schult Trailers

Rolling Homes Gather Defense Families

Top: Piecing together the two sections of a trailer home shipped from factory on regular trailer chassis. Wheels are removed and house settles on permanent footing for the duration. Below: Interior of trailer home which has living room, bedroom, dining space, kitchen and bath. This is corner of bedroom showing paneled walls and built-in furniture.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Frederick Techner,	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Handicraft show
3:45	baritone; piano	Joe Rines's Music	"Right to Happiness"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Camp Fire Girls	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Local sports	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Interview	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Network talks	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	lies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	California Caravan	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News Comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis; Award	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Pigskin Parade"	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	Report to Nation	"The Lone Ranger"	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Red Ryder"; drama	Natural science talk
7:45	Report to Nation	western drama	Lou; music	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	'Kate Smith Hour':	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News".	Handicraft show
8:15	music comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	drama; guests	Musicale	"Information Please!";	"This Is Navy Norfolk"	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith; News	Dance music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pro-
9:15	Paulette Goddard	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	kofieff's "Lt. Kije"
9:30	"That's Newsier	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	Classical Album: Pro-
9:45	Boy"; serial	Morgan's Orch.; comedy	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz with guests	kofieff's "Lt. Kije"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	Ross; Connie Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Henry Busse's Orchestra
10:45	Shriner; orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15	Dance music	Newscast	March to Victory	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End; News
11:45	chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade"	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Musical Programs	Newscast	Musicale; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; Talk; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Political talk	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore's Club	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries; News	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"500 Pyramids"	"Breakfast Club"	Melodeers; News	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; or-
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or-
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk	"Encores"; music	"Rainbow House," with	Studio program
10:15	music; drama	"The Cadets"	"Encores"; music	Bob Emery; Juvenile	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Hillbilly contest	Treasury Star Parade	Institute of Inter-Ameri-	talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Hillbilly contest	Air Express Music	can Affairs	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Mason
11:00	News; Garden talk,	The Servicemen's Hop	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk
11:15	American Stories	The Servicemen's Hop	Coming"; comedy serial	Dance music	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse;	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert	News report
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Eva LeGallienne	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk: Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News reports	"Laugh It Off"	Pan American Music	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Community talk	Consumer talk	Pan American Music	Coast Guard program	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Network talk	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	All Out for Victory	News; Dance music	Music at Game Time
1:45	"Wake Island"	Coast Guard Band	News Service	Dance music	Music at Game Time
2:00	News; United Stand	"Would You Like to	AFF Beauty Contest	Dance music	Boston University - W.
2:15	United We Stand	Take a Walk?"	"Meet the Band"	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
2:30	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Air Express Music	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Boston University - W.
2:45	Flight game	Fishermen's Program	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
3:00	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Saturday Serenade	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Boston University - W.
3:15	Flight game	Anzacs in New Guinea	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
3:30	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Air Express Music	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Boston University - W.
3:45	Flight game	Treasury Parade	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Maryland football game
4:00	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	News Service	Boston College - Clemson	ball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Flight game	Air Express Music	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	String concert	Boston College - Clemson	Sports comment	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Flight game	String concert; News	football game	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Michigan-Iowa Pre-	Air Express Music	Boston College - Clemson	Tulane - Rice football	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	Flight game	Air Express Music	football game	game	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Dick Rogers Orch.	Mrs. Edmund Stevens	Three Suns: vocal	Tulane - Rice football	program
5:45	Dick Rogers's Orch.	Your American Music	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	game	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis; songs	Football scores	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt,	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Gridiron Parade	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	Peoples Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Treasure Chest"	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	Peoples Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Punts and Passes"	Jimmy Dorseys Orch.	News Service
7:30	Man Battle Stations	'Candlelight and Silver'	"Ellery Queen" drama	"Confidentially Yours"	"Serenades"
7:45	Popular music	music; Yankee fabulist	"Ellery Queen" drama	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Visit to American Eagle	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Pinney"; sk	comedy serial	Club in London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	Truth or Consequences;	California Melodies; or-	"Just Quote Me"
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	chestra; songs	"Just Quote Me"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Green Hornet"; drama	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater of Air;	Classical Album: Sym-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Green Hornet"; drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	phony de Paaumos
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Felix Knight, tenor	Classical Album: Sym-
9:45	Saturday Night	Dorsey's Orch.; News	comedy quiz	The Chocolate Soldier	phony de Paaumos
10:00	Serenade"; music	Dance music	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Network talk	Treasury program	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	OWI talk	John Gunther, news	Ted Steele's Club	wagon"; guests; orch.	Recorded popular music.
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Club	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Recorded popular music.
11:00	News; C. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Recorded popular music.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Dance orchestra; news	March to Victory	Dance music	Recorded popular music.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; news	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End; News

Practically Permanent Homes To Roll Into N. E. as Trailers

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Jules Vernes of housing are spreading the rumor today that four-room houses, 99 per cent furnished, with electrical, water and sewerage connections installed, will be rolling into New England shortly "on wheels."

Rumor has it that these unit-built homes built by the Schult Trailers, Inc., of Elkhart, Ind., are being considered for such heavy defense districts as Bath and Portland, Maine, where congestion is so great that permanent housing is virtually out of the question.

Even those families who do not want permanent housing, however, insist upon getting as close to the comforts of permanent housing as they can. The "home on wheels," which looks for all the world like an extra large trailer and comes in two sections, is said to approximate the comforts and livability of "home, sweet home."

The Schult people say that using this type of prefabrication, the Government can actually help win the war by "doing things by halves." For the trailer homes with large living rooms, dining room, kitchen, bedroom and bath are built in two half sections, each section being comparable in size to a regulation trailer eight feet wide and conforming to highway regulations for trailer lengths in transport.

Just when or where these homes will begin rolling into New England Government officials could not say. But they have returned from Tennessee, where the TVA is pioneering in this type of housing, with great enthusiasm over the possibilities of "rolling homes" for New England's housing problems. They are much closer to being real homes than anything New England has seen in the trailer line.

Shipping a home under any circumstances is a problem, but the Schult home presents a minimum of labor. The two sections are shipped on separate trailer chassis, fulfilling weight requirements for highway transportation and consuming only a few critical wartime materials. Most surprising of all, 99 per cent of the furnishings come built-in, so that furniture comes almost wholly within the rental or full-time costs to those who move in.

Believe it or not, the living room has a bay window and window seat and the room is 16 feet wide by 11 deep. The bedroom is 10 by 9 feet with built-in vanity and more closet room than is found in the average, permanent-type, four-room apartment. There are two full-length closets off the bedroom, and behind a full-length mirror is a built-in chest of drawers. Sliding doors are used to minimize waste space.

Talk about your adjustable automobile seats—this house has an adjustable porch that can be attached almost anywhere. There are window boxes for flowers, interior wood paneling and attractive coloring for exteriors—not much like the tents, shanties and overcrowded private homes and tenements being utilized by defense workers in many parts of the nation.

When located on its site, the trailer home is 28 by 16 feet and weighs about 10,000 pounds. The two units can be hauled on a regulation trailer chassis by an ordinary pleasure car, it is said.

A Tenant's Dilemma

On the editor's desk this morning were two letters posing problems in wartime housing that must be challenged quickly if sheer wastefulness of the nation's natural resources is to be avoided.

One letter comes from a resident of a rented, single-family home which he described as having been built "by a genius for cheap construction." To keep warm, ordinarily, he said, the heating plant must be operated full blast since the walls simply leak heat through the winter.

Like hundreds of other householders, the writer pays about twice as much for fuel as the family living next door to him in a house that is well insulated. In his home the doors rattle loosely in their frames, and even with the best the heating plant can do, temperatures inside are alternately hot and cold.

Why doesn't the landlord do something about it? . . . Hasn't the Government been campaigning for insulation to conserve heating fuels? Well, the letter writer claims that he has offered to pay for one-half the cost of insulation and storm windows, but even this fails to move the landlord to spend money for upkeep.

The second writer lives in Wellesley, has a large home that has been remodeled into small apartments which the Government is clamoring for in its campaign for defense housing, yet because this home is just outside the zoning limits for commercial enterprise, her home cannot be utilized for rentals.

The house is ideally located in a fine residential district where Uncle Sam's Army or Navy officers would enjoy living.

Christian Science Program on Air

William R. Knox will conduct a Christian Science program in the newly inaugurated religious series, "Everybody's Church," from Station WEEI, Boston, next Sunday, Oct. 11, at 11:05 a. m. (E. W. T.).

"Freedom" is the subject which Mr. Knox has chosen for his address. As usual, this program is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation talk.
3:30 p. m.—Let's Be Neighbors.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:08.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and 439B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15p m.—Local sports; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Johnny McGee's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is Navy Norfolk."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double of Nothing Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Land." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m.
London—8 p. m.—"Off the Record"; Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Wickham Steel. "World Affairs." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQT, 15.23meg, 19.7m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Hollywood Radio Theater. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg, 31m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "La Comedia Del Arte," TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The United Nations—Russia." Prof. Samuel H. Cross.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

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Inter-America Affairs Institute Planned for Greater Boston Universities

B. U. to Act As Sponsor Of the Event

Participation by Greater Boston universities and colleges in a program devoted to the building up of Hemisphere unity seemed definitely assured today, following the acceptance last night by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, of the responsibility imposed by Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs at Washington, D. C., to sponsor an institute in this area "for the purpose of developing and expanding interest in inter-American affairs."

"The Insttiute will be held in connection with our Founders' Day observance in March, 1943," declared Dr. Marsh in making his 17th annual report on the University's activities at the Annual Trustees Dinner in the Charles Hayden Memorial on Commonwealth Avenue.

Dr. Marsh added that "it is both the Co-ordinator's desire and our own that all other colleges and universities in this area shall participate." To this end, he announced the appointment of a "Committee on Boston University in the Postwar World." It will be the task of this Committee to suggest ways of helping to shape and mold the New World "before it sets like concrete," said Dr. Marsh.

Seek Objectives

He added that the Committee would endeavor to discover objectives toward which the University might direct its course in accordance with its heritage of vigorous pioneering. Each faculty in the University is represented by a member on the Committee, which is headed by Prof. Edgar Sheffield Brightman, of the College of Liberal Arts.

Meantime, other colleges and universities in the Greater Boston area, many of which already have established extensive new courses in Latin-American languages, culture, and history, signified their purpose of joining the Institute.

Since the establishment of the Co-ordinator's Office in Washington, Robert Caldwell, Dean of Humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has served as head of the Cultural Relations Division of the Washington group. Dean Caldwell also has served as adviser on Latin-American affairs to the State Department, and is now serving the Co-ordinator's Office in that capacity. The College has been giving courses in Latin-American history, and in other ways has developed a program of inter-American unity, it was stated.

For some years, Harvard University has co-operated with South American countries in the matter of scholarships, and a number of its Professors have traveled extensively in Latin America, it was stated. Prof. Clarence Haring spent six months there last year, and Dr. J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relationships at the School of Business Administration, flew to Bogota, Columbia, last month as a special representative of Co-ordinator Nelson. He will aid local authorities there in making plans for a school of business administration.

Furthermore, Harvard recently established an exchange of professorships with Mexico, and Kenneth J. Conant, Professor of Architecture, will leave shortly for El Collegio de Mexico, which university is, in turn, sending its Prof. Don Justino Fernandez to Harvard, where he will be a guest at Dunster House.

Declaring that it is too early to make a statement as to just how Tufts College will participate in the Institute, Dean Halford Hoskins added that a number of Latin-American students were taking courses in engineering, chemistry, and liberal arts at Tufts this year. There are several courses devoted to inter-American relations, he added, and one is in charge of Dr. Robert Caldwell, Dean of Humanities at M. I. T. All courses are aimed at maintaining contact with Latin-American students, and also to attract the attention of North American students to Latin-American conditions.

"World Police Force": Eighth of Thirty Articles in The Christian Science Monitor's series on "The World We Want": First Page, Second Section.

Ready for Combat Duty

The Massachusetts boys shown here graduated today from the Gulf Coast Training Center of the Army Air Forces, with headquarters at Randolph Field, Texas. With three other Bay State boys not shown here they were members of the ninth group to leave the great Gulf Coast Training Center since Pearl Harbor. Absent today was the fanfare of airplanes roaring overhead, speeches and long ceremonies. Instead the pilots marched up, received their silver wings, saluted smartly and turned to begin their active flying duty. All have requested immediate action. The men with the name of the field from which they graduated in parentheses are: (1) R. H. Fleischer, Quincy (Foster); (2) T. R. Bartlett, Berlin (Kelly); (3) H. L. Olmstead, Carlisle (Lubbock); (4) J. I. Maxwell, West Somerville (Moore); (5) H. C. Goodell, Marlboro (Kelly); (6) W. T. Hannigan, South Boston (Foster); (7) C. W. Holstrom, Auburn (Foster); (8) W. E. Hacker, Roslindale (Lubbock). Inset: H. R. Rideout, Belmont (Foster). Other Massachusetts boys not shown here were: R. D. Hill, Pittsfield (Moore); C. B. Anderson, Jr., Pittsfield (Foster); and J. S. Lolos, Springfield (Moore).

Under-Draft-Age Recruiting in New England

Drive for 18 and 19 Year Olds—An exceptional opportunity for young men 18 and 19 years to enlist in one of 13 different branches of the Army has given impetus to an intensive recruiting drive for men of this age in New England, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, said today.

Once these men reach their 20th birthday the opportunity to enlist will not be available, the Army announcement pointed out.

Enlistment has been open for some time in the eight combat branches including the Air Corps, the Corps of Engineers, Coast Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, Field Artillery, Armored Forces, Infantry and Cavalry. Now men 18 and 19 are presented with the opportunity of also enlisting directly for the Quartermaster Corps, the Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Medical Corps, and the Corps of Military Police.

These men are receiving this chance to enlist directly as men of their age are vitally needed now in the United States fighting Army. The mental keenness and enthusiasm of their youth is necessary and is adaptable to the making of good soldiers.

Whichever branch they select they will receive the best of training, with the finest and most modern equipment. Guns, planes, cars, tanks, trucks, the finest in the world. And all during their training they will be learning. Learning many of the trades and skills that will be of great benefit to them in later life.

New State Guard Insignia—New shoulder insignia for mobile companies and local Security Units of the Massachusetts State Guard and a breast emblem for the non-uniformed members of the Massachusetts Military Reserve have been distributed, the Adjutant General's office announced today.

The attractive red, white, and blue shoulder patch will identify members of the 2d Division and Regional Security Troops as State Guardsmen. The new patch is 2½ inches in diameter and bears the shape of the Bay State in solid blue on a field of white with a red border. It replaces the oval spruce green insignia marked "Massachusetts State Guard." The patch will be worn on the left shoulder.

The recently formed Massachusetts Military Reserve will wear a patch, 4½ inches in diameter, bearing the outline of the State in white on a field of spruce green with the name "Military Reserve" embroidered in white silk. This will be worn on the left breast of the shirt or jacket, civilian attire.

This new organization, largely sportsmen with their own weapons, train with local Security Units to combat sabotage and invasion. The emblem, together with credentials, is necessary under the requirements of warfare for recognition as belligerents in the event of capture by the enemy.

More Wool Production Needed—A naval officer told mill workers at Webster, Mass., today that "the production of woolen cloth required by the Navy is not sufficient to meet urgent needs."

The speaker, Capt. Francis P. Delehanty, officer in charge of the Clothing Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, is making an eight-day tour of New England woolen mills in an effort to increase production.

He told civic clubs in Plymouth yesterday that many textile workers were quitting their jobs to go into the armed services or into other industries.

Speaking at the Webster mill today, he said in a prepared address:

"In time of war every man is called to duty to serve his country where he can serve it best.

"The skilled textile worker today serves his country best by doing the job he is trained to do best."

He told the textile workers that they were "in effect, a special naval task force."

"The protection of the men of our fleets and the success of our naval operations depend to a great degree on you and your efforts," Captain Delehanty said.

Record Bond Pledge?—The 17,000 civilian employees at the Portsmouth Navy Yard claimed a record today with every one of them enrolled in a pay roll savings plan, pledging an average of 13.1 per cent of their pay to the purchase of war savings bonds.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said in a message that the 100 per cent enrollment was "a vital contribution to winning the war." Naval officials said the previous record holder among naval establishments was the Philadelphia Navy Yard where 98.1 per cent of the civilian personnel pledged 12.5 per cent of its pay.

War Activities in New England

Ballet Theater Plans for Benefit

As the time draws nearer for the Ballet Theater's benefit program for the Free French Division of the British and American Ambulance Corps, Mrs. Harold M. Baptiste and her committee in charge of arrangements report a large sale of tickets.

Proceeds from the sale of the floor and orchestra seats at the performance, which will take place next Thursday at the Boston Opera House, will help provide ambulances and supplies for the Fighting French all over the world.

On the Thursday evening program will be an all-Mexican ballet, "Don Domingo," with old Indian dances an unusual feature, and "Aleko," both created by the guest choreographer Leonide Massine and both having their New England premières.

Mock Invasion Of Vineyard Held Success

Special From Camp Edwards Public Relations Office

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—The most extensive land and sea maneuvers ever staged in this section of the United States were carried to successful completion here when thousands of amphibian and amphibious troops stormed across Vineyard Sound in assault boats, invaded the historic island of Martha's Vineyard, smashed enemy installations, disrupted enemy communications and forced the foe back into the sea.

Observing the war games held on Oct. 2 were Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding the Army Ground Forces; Brigadier-Generals Frank Keating, commander of the Amphibious Training Center; Daniel Noce, commander of the Engineer Amphibian Command; Clarence Sturdevant, assistant chief engineer; D. A. D. Ogden, commander of the 3rd EAC Brigade; Clarence Huebner, Services of Supply; Raymond Moses, War Department supply officer; Col. Arthur G. Trudeau, EAC chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of 1st Service Command; Col. Roy W. Smith, camp commander, and others.

While wave after wave of the amphibious infantrymen stormed the island at three different points, parachute troops swooped down, seized the vital enemy-held airport at Edgartown and assisted the invaders in establishing a grip on the island.

Once the invasion got under way there was no halting of the terrific onrush of the infantrymen, who, after debarking from their craft, charged forward to contact the enemy in face of withering machine-gun fire and ceaseless bombing from enemy aircraft.

Hour after hour, wave after wave, came the heavily-clad seagoing troops and when the final wave of assault boats had debarked its men the first-landed already had penetrated deep into the Vineyard woods, repelled the foe at every point and set up their installations and communication lines.

Commenting on the conduct of the sea-borne troops, the efficient and precise manner in which the invasion was executed, General McNair, who has observed other such maneuvers elsewhere in this country, said that the Martha's Vineyard war games were the most impressive he had ever witnessed. He added that he was completely satisfied with the results.

The mission of the invasion troops as outlined in the maneuver problem was to capture Martha's Vineyard island and initiate preparations for the defense of the island. As designed in the problem, the island is in the hands of the enemy which has small air support and a limited naval force for support and which has defended the beaches by stringing miles of barbed wire and digging of trenches. The main landing was to be effected in the northwest side of the island by two combat teams with the other landings to be made at two other points so as to draw the enemy away from the main invasion sector.

Providence Parking Meters Up to Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9—Although apathy marks the attitude of most Rhode Island voters to the elections this year, considerable interest has been shown in the special referendum of Providence voters in November on the question of returning the parking meters to the streets in the downtown area.

The way was paved for the referendum last April when the City Council approved a resolution calling for the test vote this fall. If the referendum carries, all legal obstacles will be removed and the city will be authorized to bring the meters out of storage, where they have rested for three years, and reinstall them along the curbs in the business section.

Few issues have provoked as much controversy in Rhode Island as the dispute which raged around the parking meter issue since it first came up in 1937. Early in that year the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire authorized installation of a few of the meters on a trial basis at no cost to the city. The Bureau decided the experiment was a success and gradually acquired more of them. In each case, the meters were installed with no outlay by the city and the meters were paid for out of the receipts. In this way a total batch of 1,178 was acquired.

Meanwhile the controversy boiled. Automobile clubs and business organizations for the most part condemned the meters at first. Finally the issue was taken to the Supreme Court and in April, 1939 the court ruled that the Bureau of Police and Fire had overstepped its authority in ordering the meters tried out. Within a few hours after the court's opinion was announced, mechanics of the police department removed all the meters and put them away in storage. They have been there ever since.

Once the meters were no longer in operation, however, public opinion switched around. Many of the organizations which at first had bitterly opposed use of the meters, now reversed themselves and came out in favor of returning them. Businessmen too, came out strongly in favor of the meters.

Part of the change in opinion, at least, was caused by the fact that the parking problem suddenly became acute as soon as the meters were removed.

The present referendum was effectively removed from the field of politics because it was introduced by a Republican in the City Council and then approved by the Democratic majority. Mayor Dennis J. Roberts earlier had indorsed the referendum project as the most sensible way to determine whether the people wanted the meters returned or not.

A big argument in favor of the meters is the fact that the city earned a substantial revenue while they were in operation. Councilman Charles B. Coppen, who introduced the resolution last spring, has estimated that the meters will provide from $140,000 to $150,000 in revenue to the city annually.

The meters now owned by the city cost $58 each. They are mounted on steel pedestals set in the curbing. The parking fee is five cents and the length of time permitted for parking is varied from 15 minutes to a full hour, depending on the location. Those on the busier streets are adjusted to the shorter period while those on less-travelled streets are set for 30 minutes of an hour.

Should the referendum be carried in November, police officials say the meters could be reinstalled in a few days at relatively little cost.

Scrap Metal Drive

The state-wide scrap metal round-up was in full swing this week with householders being urged by the press, the radio, billboards and posters to get their old metal together for the house-to-house canvass by trucks on Sunday. School children, the Boy Scouts, Federal, State and community agencies are co-operating to put the campaign over and dozens of full-page advertisements have been contributed by the newspapers in the state to help along the drive.

Already a great many cherished articles have been contributed to the drive. Metal work from some of the former cup defenders in the international cup races off Newport were removed from the Herreshoff museum in Bristol and donated to the cause. A former polo player contributed four cups he had won while a member of the Rumford Polo Club. A Providence woman contributed six German helmets, souvenirs from the last World War. An anonymous donor tossed in a large gilded cast iron key to the City of Providence.

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Biggest U. S. Bomber Raid Hits France

Continued from Page 1

later, issued this terse communiqué on the raid on northern France.

"More than 100 U. S. A. A. F. bombers attacked targets in the Lille area this morning.

"Many squadrons of fighters took part in this operation."

A big part of the bombing force, an extraordinary number for a daylight raid, was made up of great, four-motored Flying Fortresses, and the Americans were joined in the assault by the RAF and many squadrons of Allied fighters.

The Fortress bombers and escorting fighters—many of which were Spitfires and Hurricanes flown by United States pilots—roared out over the English Channel only 48 hours after the United States Army Command had warned French workers through a BBC radiocast to move away from the vicinity of French war factories which were helping the Germans.

Observers on the coast—who saw sky-filling squadrons over a wide area—reported that one bomber force alone numbered more than 100 planes.

A bright sun shone and visibility was excellent over the Dover Straits as the United Nations planes shuttled to and fro throughout the morning.

The operation was first observed early when squadrons of Spitfires returned from the direction of Calais and Cap Gris Nez on the French side. Larger formations of fighters soon were fanning out toward the French and Belgian coasts.

Then the largest formation of United States Bombers yet seen in Britain, with a big escort of Spitfires and Hurricanes, droned out over the Channel past Ramsgate. Still later, glistening United States fighters, bound back from the direction of Dieppe, dived out of the sun toward Folkestone.

Canadian fighter squadrons were understood to have formed part of the Fortress' convoy.

Meanwhile, it was reported authoritatively in London that a new type of German fighter bomber, the Messerschmitt 210, said to be able to carry 4,000 pounds of bombs, is operating over Britain.

The plane, which is the latest version of the original Messerschmitt 110, crack fighter plane, is a twin-engined, low-wing monoplane with a fat fuselage and rounded wingtips.

The London News Chronicle said that at least two had been shot down in recent weeks over Britain.

Russian Front:

Nazis Make Gains In Kalmyck Sector

A dispatch to the Russian Government newspaper Izvestia from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, contained the first Russian admission that the Germans had entered the Kalmyck area which lies west of the Lower Volga and south of Stalingrad.

Izvestia's dispatch said representatives of the Kalmyck people, Asiatic descendants of Mongolian nomads who long ago settled in southern Russia, had held a council of war at the village of Kanukovo, heard reports that the Germans were burning and killing in their territory, and vowed resistance.

A speaker at the meeting said the Kalmycks would spare nothing in the defense of their land, the dispatch said, and the representatives adopted an appeal that all Kalmycks mobilize for resistance. They sent a message of allegiance to Premier Joseph Stalin.

As for the Russians' own flanking drive northwest of Stalingrad, Izvestia said the advance continued in some sectors with German resistance overcome and counterattacks repulsed.

In the city itself, the Germans, by intensified efforts to hack their way through to the Volga, had overrun two streets in a northwestern industrial suburb.

Russians Occupy Hill Near City

Northwest of the city, the Red Army occupied an important hill, Izvestia said, and hurled back three enemy counterattacks led by 15, 11, and 8 tanks. In all, 11 German tanks were destroyed in the defense of this one elevation. The Russians clung to the height in the face of fire from tanks, artillery, and lighter weapons.

On the Caucasus front, the German offensive persisted in the Mozdok sector, while southeast of Novorossisk the Germans were attempting to retake positions recently lost by their Rumanian allies.

Near Voronezh, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, the Red Army was reported holding firmly against German efforts to regain lost ground on the west bank of the Don, while on the Leningrad front the Germans were said to be bringing up siege guns in the Pulkovo sector.

Apparently the foe was preparing a fresh effort to storm heights where Russias largest astronomical observatory once stood. The observatory, under fire for a year, has been demolished and the site surrounded with shell craters.

The German High Command omitted any reference to the Battle of Stalingrad for the first time since the siege of the Volga city started 46 days ago.

The daily Nazi war bulletin, instead, stressed operations on the Caucasus, Don, and Central fronts, and on the Northwestern front, where five Soviet divisions were declared smashed in recent heavy fighting.

Nazi Guns Slated To Batter City

The Germans lapsed into official silence on the Stalingrad fighting a day after the Berlin Radio declared the High Command had modified its plans to capture the city by infantry and tank assault and had called upon its heaviest artillery to batter down Russian resistance there.

This change, the radio announcement explained, was decided upon to avoid "unnecessary sacrifice" of German blood.

The necessity of conserving valuable shock troops and engineering detachments which had been suffering severe casualties in the streets of Stalingrad was regarded by competent London sources as the factor underlying the German assertion.

These London sources, who could not be identified by name, regarded this indication of the unbroken Russian stand as encouraging. They advised, however, against undue optimism, or the assumption that the German people were being conditioned to receive word of a possible withdrawal from the immediate vicinity of Stalingrad to a winter defensive line.

Latest reports from Moscow declared that the momentum of the Nazi attack on Stalingrad still was increasing, with no sign of letup, and that the enemy kept bringing fresh tank and infantry reinforcements into action.

One Moscow dispatch quoted Red Star as saying that Russian fliers are using a low-speed light bomber made of wood and fabric for accurate night attacks upon Axis positions around Stalingrad.

The plane is an improved Model U-2, with a speed of only 60 to 90 miles an hour, Red Star said. It reported the Germans used to laugh at the type, which they called the woodpile, but that mockery had turned to fear.

Red Star said the U-2 could take off anywhere because of its light construction of woodwork and linen, raid silently with more precision than a dive-bomber, and land on a field illuminated only by a flashlight.

The crews were declared able to bomb houses held by the Germans without hitting neighboring buildings in Russian hands.

Solomons Attacked

U. S. Planes Smash Warships and Planes

Latest of the Allied air attacks which already have forced the Japanese back virtually to their starting point in New Guinea and apparently driven them out of two of the three Aleutian Islands they once occupied struck at the center of the Nipponese invasion base in the North Solomons.

Catching the Japanese unaware in bad weather, an American aircraft-carrier force pounded the enemy's ships and planes in the Shortland Island area on Monday, the Navy disclosed.

Simultaneously, long-range bombers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command forestalled an aerial counterattack by bombing the enemy's air bases in near-by islands.

Without loss of a man or a plane, the Navy's aircraft damaged a heavy cruiser and a transport with heavy bombs and two cargo ships and a seaplane tender with lighter bombs. Two enemy seaplanes and two bombers were shot down and 4 four-engined flying boats were destroyed in the harbor. In addition, low-flying craft poured bullets into another cruiser and destroyer.

The new thrust in the Allied offensive program was a result of observations by long-range reconnaissance aircraft in recent weeks, the Navy said.

Concentrations of large numbers of enemy ships were sighted in the Shortland Island area and it was considered likely they had helped supply and reinforce Japanese detachments on Guadalcanal Island, 259 miles distant.

Meanwhile, on the basis of the Navy's latest report on the Guadalcanal operations, naval and military circles still expected the Japanese would attempt again to recapture the air base taken by the Marines more than two months ago.

In New Guinea Australian ground operations at the summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains remain at a standstill.

Tobruk Bombed:

RAF Planes Hit Axis Supply Base

Royal Air Force medium bombers attacked the Axis supply base at Tobruk again Wednesday night but there was little aerial activity over the Egyptian battlefront yesterday, according to a British communiqué issued in Cairo.

Loss of one plane was reported.

"Apart from patrol activity there was nothing to report from our land forces yesterday," the bulletin added.

Fortresses Destroy Nazi Plane Factory

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 9

The Daily Mail said today that photographic reconnaissance showed that American Flying Fortresses in their last raid Oct. 3 had completely destroyed the Airframe Factory at Meaulte, near Albert, in northern France.

The German Air Force has been using the factory as an airplane maintenance and repair base.

Loyang Bombed:

Japanese Airmen Raid Chinese City

In making their biggest air attack in North China in months, the Japanese bombed Loyang, an important town on the Lunghai Railway south of the Yellow River in Honan Province.

The Chinese Central News Agency said 25 Japanese bombers subjected the town and suburbs to an indiscriminate bombing and caused considerable damage.

British Ship Sunk:

Atlantic Shipping Toll Rises to 486

The Navy announced today the torpedoing of a British merchantman by an enemy U-boat in the Caribbean last month with the loss of only one crew member, raising to 486 the Associated Press total of Allied ships officially announced as sunk in the Western Atlantic since declaration of war.

Capt. James L. Holmes, skipper of the Canadian vessel, said that he had to caution his crew against giving "silly answers" when the submarine crew questioned his men after the torpedoing.

"I didn't want them to get the sub crew too irked," the Captain said, when he and 22 other survivors reached an East Coast port.

Canada Helps:

Five Warships Aided In Andreanof Action

Canada's Navy Minister, Angus MacDonald, announced that a Canadian naval force of five warships co-operated with the United States force which effected the recent landing in the Aleutian Islands.

Mr. MacDonald said he could give no further details because of security reasons.

The United States Navy announced in Washington Oct. 3 that positions in the Andreanof group of islands in the Aleutians had been occupied, without opposition, by American troops with naval support. The date and the extent of the operation was not announced, although it was said it happened "recently."

It was known previously that Canadian airmen have been taking part in operations against the Japanese in the Aleutian area. It also was made known previously that Canadian warships have been working with American naval units in the Aleutian area.

Meantime, it was announced at a British port that thousands more Canadian soldiers have arrived in Great Britain to join the armored division commanded by Maj. Gen. F. Worthington.

Cheerful, bronzed Canadians shouting they'd come "to finish the job" sounded their own welcome as the big troopships which carried them across the Atlantic without incident moved slowly to their berths.

Although most of the new contingent were beretted troopers of the armored force, the reinforcements included hundreds of Canadian, British, Australian and New Zealand airmen.

Battered but Still in the Fight

Associated Press

Stalingrad From the Air

Smoke rising from bomb-bursts and countless numbers of roofless buildings reveal the battering that Russia's "steel city" has been receiving. This picture received through a neutral source.

Farmer's Offer Taken as Army Harvests Crop

SEATTLE, Wash. Oct. 9—A Woodinville farmer, Mark Anthony, decided he had harvested enough of his 23-acre crop to cover his year's work, so—why not turn the rest over to the Army?

He called Edward M. Joyce, Supervisor of Agricultural Properties of the War Relocation Authority.

"I believe in sharing; I'd like the Army to have it," he said.

Mr. Joyce relayed the message to Fort Lawton. Yesterday Maj. Graeme Easson, with four Army trucks and 35 men, arrived at Mr. Anthony's farm. They all pitchced in to harvest nearly four tons of pole beans, 10,000 ears of corn, and other produce. A little later, Major Easson remarked:

"What I know about farming I've learned in the last five minutes. But I know good corn when I see it and just take a look at this."

Mr. Anthony said the suggestion of giving away his extra produce came from his son, Lieut. Lucius Anthony, who returned from Alaska on leave six weeks ago.

"He helped with the money to get this crop in, and we both felt that if there is a food shortage, we shouldn't let anything waste," the father said.

Mr. Anthony and his two younger sons could have harvested the crop and sold the surplus, but decided instead to make the offer to the Army. The family took the farm over last spring, before the crops were planted, from a former Japanese owner.

The Army boys enjoyed the outing.

Mexican Town Flooded

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 9 (AP)—Recent floods inundated the town of Gusave in Sinaloa and press accounts today said 5,000 were made homeless.

Roosevelt Backs Willkie On Second Front and Asia

Continued from Page 1

information from his representative than that possessed by the American people.

This last statement is seen as giving added force to the President's acceptance of the Willkie remarks since it was on the basis of these press reports that Mr. Willkie is being attacked.

It is also thought that the President's statement was elicited, at least in part, by the favorable manner in which the American nation and press as a whole have accepted Mr. Willkie's remarks on the necessity for aiding the Russians and the Chinese and upon the desirability of complete independence for all Asiatic nations after the war.

A study of the record shows that on the latter point Mr. Willkie was only stating more bluntly what several important Administration spokesmen, notably Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, had said in slightly more restrained language.

There is also reason to believe that the Administration was not unduly startled by Mr. Willkie's Moscow statement that it may be necessary to "prod" the generals into stronger action. Such statements are not unheard of here.

Hopeful About Seaway

The President also declared today that he was firmly convinced that the St. Lawrence seaway project, designed to make possible navigation between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, would someday be achieved for the benefit of the whole nation.

He added, however, that wartime lack of steel and production facilities would probably make it impossible to do anything about the seaway for the duration.

Apparently relishing a chance to talk about a long-standing favorite idea, the President said that it would be tremendously beneficial to both Canada and the United States to open the world's largest inland body of water to navigation from the ocean. He expressed the hope that all municipalities, including New York City, would realize that the project was one for the good of the whole country and that it was not a political issue.

Nazi Demands on Denmark For 'Volunteers' Reported

Continued from Page 1

70 persons, mostly young men, in the Norwegian port of Molde.

The roundup, whose victims were said to have included members of a recently dissolved shooting club, followed reports of hundreds of other arrests.

Belgian Labor

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Germans have issued an order for forced labor of Belgians, designed to draw on the occupied country for labor to combat the United Nations, Inbel, Free Belgian News agency here reported yesterday.

"The German military commandant for Belgium and Northern France has issued an order which has just been published in Brussels stating that Belgians may be compelled to undertake work of any kind in Belgium or in Reich territory according to their capabilities and their physical condition," the Belgian agency said.

"With regard to work in German territory, this will be compulsory only for men between 18 and 50 years of age and for unmarried women between 25 and 35.

"The use of labor books is introduced and every male Belgian between 18 and 50 must prove that he is employed."

Inbel compared the order to the measure recently invoked by the Vichy Regime to draft labor for Germany's war industry and said it was believed that Belgian unemployed would be taken for work under the Germans immediately.

'Y' Women Workers Freed From German Custody

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations announced Oct. 6 that it had been informed of the release from German custody of two American women who were doing volunteer "Y" work in occupied France when approximately 1,400 Americans were arrested last week.

The Committee said the women were Mrs. Olivia Johnson Chambers and Miss Elizabeth Carmalt. Mrs. Chambers was identified as the wife of Peter Chambers, son of the writer, Robert W. Chambers. Her father is Owen Johnson, the novelist.

Miss Carmalt was identified as the daughter of Mrs. George S. Huntington of Charleston, S. C., and New York.

Word of their release was sent from Geneva, Switzerland, to Paul Anderson of the War Prisoners' Aid of the World's Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s. Mr. Anderson also was told, the Committee said, that neutral "Y" workers have visited the interned Americans.

Big Widener Estate For Training War Dogs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The big Widener estate near Philadelphia has been turned over to the Coast Guard for the training of some of its 2,000 dogs for shore patrol duty.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee disclosed this today in releasing testimony by Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who said Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia financier and philanthropist, had "kindly loaned to us" his estate for dog training.

Admiral Waesche said only German shepherd doys were being trained on the Widener estate, although the Coast Guard uses a half-dozen other breeds as well.

Russians Nip Nazi Flank

By a Staff Artist

Closeup of Battle for Stalingrad

Broken black line indicates approximate position of German siege lines. The two white arrows at the top of the map show how a Russian counterdrive is biting into the northern flank of the attacking Germans. The broken arrow on the south shows the path of a possible attempt to by-pass Stalingrad in a quick thrust to Astrakhan at the mouth of Volga, which dispatches indicate the Germans may be attempting.

Confidence Vote on India Fails to Satisfy Britons

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Although the British Government gained a confidence vote of 360 to 17 in a debate on the Indian situation last night, it is evident here today that an increasing body of British opinion is dissatisfied. The dissatisfaction is primarily attached to what is considered to be the British War Cabinet's confession that it can do nothing itself right now to initiate or influence settlement of the Indian question.

This seeming paradox is due to the fact that the House of Commons still supports the Government on the program offered to India by Sir Stafford Cripps and on the firm action already taken against All India Congress Party leaders. The vote was on that issue. But discussion, both in Commons yesterday and in the press and by the public today, centers more on finding a way for London to take the initiative to end the deadlock.

Secretary for India L. S. Amery is judged to have shown himself in Commons last night to be standing just where he did a month ago, namely, putting the burden on the Indians to make the next move, while thanking stout-hearted Indian police that Indian disorders have not been worse. But the other view is strongly held here—namely, "the present situation may be tolerable during a comparative lull in the Indian war theater. But what happens if the Japanese launch a full-scale attack on India or the United Nations want to use India as a base for retaking Burma preparatory to a general offensive in the Pacific?"

Unlikely Co-operation

In both situations, critics of the present Indian deadlock suggest, more wholehearted co-operation of the Indians generally would be required than could at present be expected. Great Britain today has no doubts about the loyalty of the Indian Army under whatever circumstances. But it is claimed that what is wanted for India's full strength to become effective in behalf of the United Nations is that the Indian masses should work and fight with the same spirit that the Russian and Chinese masses have shown.

This requirement certainly seems to be in line with the warnings of United Nations statesmen of how gigantic is the struggle which still lies ahead and in which only the maximum effort from every country will be sufficient for victory.

That is why yesterday's vote in Commons supporting Government action in India means less than today's active renewal by Members of Parliament, by public and press of the search for new grounds for negotiation.

Amery Renews Pledge

Mr. Amery was convincing when he asked to whom should the Government of India be handed over and when. He argued that nearly half of the people of India, together with the Indian Army, Indian police and Civil Service, would call it treachery and not a generous gesture if the responsibility was handed over to the majority political party, namely, the Congress Party.

The Secretary of State for India was criticized for making a less helpful contribution when he spoke in the vein of "what need have we in India or anywhere in the wide world to be ashamed of our past?" For whatever the rights or wrongs of such a statement, to many Britons it does not seem necessary for Britain to give itself a boost just now over India's past. It certainly does not seem to be the sort of comment which will commend itself to Indians, or for that matter, to Americans in California.

"Smug and disheartening" is what the Labor Daily Herald calls Mr. Amery's speech. Labor in Britain has indorsed the action which has been taken against Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Congress Party group, but it is critical of the Government's approach to the next stage of developments.

That is why several Members in Commons yesterday and writers in the press renew calls for such ideas as United Nations mediation in India. The desire which is widely found here today is that a different mental approach shall be made toward the Indian problem than that which is thought to be represented in speeches by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mr. Amery.

While there is genuine dissatisfaction with the Government's policy on India, there is a great deal of the current ill-informed talk and over-simplification about short cuts to the Indian settlement—talk which is heard here in London as well as in other parts of the world.

Unsolved Manpower Problem Holds Up All-Out War Action

Continued from Page 1

on dairy and livestock farms until an overall governmental manpower allocation policy is adopted.

Hope to Defer Dairy Workers

The group asked General Hershey to direct local draft boards to defer dairy farm workers for at least 90 days with the proviso that the men will be ordered to report for induction if they leave their farm production jobs.

Danger Under New Order

Interpreters of President Roosevelt's new wage-freezing order predicted that, without manpower control, war industries will have trouble from persons changing jobs to get higher salaries that their own firms will be unable to meet under the freezing order. The War Labor Board has indicated that in general, the only increases it will allow will be the 15 per cent judged necessary in the "Little Steel" case to cover the increased cost of living.

Proposed manpower legislation which Mr. McNutt has described as "inevitable" is still in the study stage, with disagreement indicated as to how much authority the Manpower Commission needs to ask Congress for. Wendell Lund, WPB Labor Production Chief, and other labor representatives in the Government have indicated that they believe Mr. McNutt or the President already have all the power they need to institute labor market controls through the U. S. Employment Service without legislation.

Few Left to Draw From

The seriousness of the manpower situation was indicated in a Census Bureau report that total unemployment in the United States is now down to 1,700,000—lowest level since 1929. Labor officials back in depression days used to estimate that there are at least 2,000,000 workers in the United States who would never be employed because of physical or other handicaps.

Approximately 1,000,000 persons left the farm between August and September to go into the armed forces, into war plants or back to school.

OWI's attempt to get a governmental enunciation on manpower policy was described by Mr. Davis before the House Committee as follows:

"On the basis of this information I found it necessary to ask for a clarification of policy so that we in OWI could do what is necessary to remove confusion from the public mind.

Needs Something to Work On

"It is not our business to make the policy, but we have got to explain it, and we are doing our best to persuade the agencies that they have got to get something which we can make intelligent. This is another thing that is going to get away from us if all the relevant agencies do not agree on a policy pretty soon."

The War Manpower Commission's appeal to unemployed gold miners to enter other critical metals industries was accompanied by a promise to pay their transportation to new jobs.

The gold mine closing odred, effective at the "earliest possible date," is the first industrial curtailment to be ordered by the WPB entirely on the basis of manpower shortage. All others have been caused by materials shortages.

Mr. Nelson indicated that closing the nation's gold mines is only the first step in radical moves to shift workers to critical production and concentrate industry in areas where they do not compete with war plants for manpower, electric energy and transportation facilities.

President Backs Plea

In his message to Congress asking establishment of a federal rehabilitation service under the Federal Security Administrator to serve persons with disability growing out of the conduct of the war, President Roosevelt declared:

"We know there is nothing wrong with the spirit of these people, but without special assistance they may become a social as well as an economic liability."

He estimated that there are "upward of a million" persons now waiting for physical rehabilitation.

"With an adequate program in their behalf they will become a national asset ready to serve in war industries, agriculture and in other essential occupations," he told Congress.

The President said that the present federal-state program for vocational rehabilitation would be continued to retrain men while the rehabilitation service "looks after other aspects of this problem."

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Embassy Gives Partial List Of U. S. Women Held in Paris

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 9 (AP)—The United States Embassy made public yesterday an incomplete and thus far unrevised list of American women, some of them with dual nationality, and others only with American connections, who were reported assembled in Paris for internment at Vittel Mineral Springs Park and adjacent hotels by the Germans.

The Embassy emphasized that the list did not include all of those taken into German custody, and that some of the names were of persons who might later have been released.

The list included the following, place names being the birthplaces unless otherwise stated:

Germaine Alazard, Neuilly, France; Martha Alert, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Fernande Albertson, Lemans, France, and her daughter, Jeanne, Cleveland.

Mrs. Marie Madeleine Aldis; Marcelle Anderson, Washington; Josephine Angela, Duchess of Uzes, San Francisco; Mrs. Siranoosh Sarkis Azadian, Marash, Armenia; Violet Bache; May Baker, Muskogee, Okla.; Jacqueline Mercedes Banfield, Washington.

Ruth D. Barth, Chicago; Mrs. Evelyn E. Harry Barlow, New Orleans; Miss or Mrs. Battye, San Miguel Islands; Helen Hoyt Baxter, Quincy, Mass.; Fern Lombard (Mrs. Charles E.) Bedaux, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Marie Jeannette Berube (Sister Claire Philimene of the Order of Filles du Saint Esprit), Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Marguerite Beruwers, Nogent le Rotrou; Sarah Bless-Millicort; Elsa Blanchard, Chicago; Mrs. Dorothy Bliss.

Odile Boulligny, Fresnes, France; Fanny Bouvet; Mrs. Reine Brown, Limoges, France; Mrs. Maria Romagny Buffoli, El Paso, Texas; Miss Margaret Benedict Bull, Quincy, Ill.; Mildred Florence Calsotti, Managua, Nicaragua; Marguerite A. Caldman; Mme. Jacques Calvé, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Renée Camby, Paris; Elizabeth Carmait, New York.

Francine Cave, St. Cast, France; Marguerite Chah-Mouradian, Neufchâtel, France; Olivia Johnson Chambers, Paris; Mrs. Carin Mason Chatenay, Paris; Eudora M. Clover, Washington (known to have been released later); Edith Roberts Groome Collin, Philadelphia.

Louise Martinet Condlon, Lorient, France; Mrs. Mabel Corey, San Francisco; Marie Louise Crapp, Washington; Nelly Crawford, Bolsay, France; M. A. Crotiers, Azorea; Rosalia Davenport, Philadelphia; Geraldine Davis, Detroit.

Elena de Basevi, New York; Edith de Cairos, British Guiana; Gladys Kriebel Delmas, Worcester, Pa.; Marie Delplanck, Issoudun, France; Claire Deutch, San Francisco; Madeleine Land Dittenofer; Gurneltlyn Donabrue, New York.

Henriette Douglas; Katherine Dudley, Chicago; Mrs. Eva Lombard Duez, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Rosario Durand, the Philippines; Savine Earl, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Katherine J. Eisenmann, Neuhausel, Alsace; Louise Elliott, Oran, Algeria; Lucy Fabry; Yvonne E. Felten, Chicago; her daughter, Yvonne M. Felton, Paris.

Marie Louise Ferando, Meslères-Lavardin, France; Marie Suzanne Feuillerat, Bordeaux; Attilite Ficke, Chicago; Mrs. Bessie Frolow, Odessa, Russia; Mrs. Mabel Gardner, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Jacqueline Gelin, Newport News, Va.

Rose Gherel, Turin, Italy; Helene Goltheiss, Hamburg, Germany; Margaret Trout Gregg, Spring Lake, N. J.; Marguerite Grenet, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Gertrude Hamilton, St. Louis; Elizabeth C. Hanley, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mura Hansen, Vilna, Lithuania; Jeanne Bernadette Harrington, Butte, Mont.

Germaine Mirloret (Mrs. J. L.) Harrington, Nevers, France; Lillian Fisk Harrison; Agnes Jenny Harwarth; Jean Hauhuth, St. Nazaire, France.

Marguerite (Mrs. George) Haviland, Paris; Miss Ida B. Heintzen, Ecorse, Mich.; M. Claire Hennessy; E. L. Howard; Andrée d'Estrées Irwin, Paris; Mrs. Florence Marguerite Jones; Godlia Juliette Jordan, Nauvay, France; Kor Kevorkian, Puerto Rico; Rose Koeffler, Bellevue, France.

T. A. Kolman; Clementine Kozlowska (Sister Mary Gregory of a Roman Catholic religious order), Mount Carmel, Pa.; Jeanne Kaulis, Paris; Julia Marie (Mrs. L. A. Andrien) Lamoureux.

Anna Law, Dijon, France; Mrs. Françoise Leinkowite, Paris; Marie Madeleine Lewis, Haegen, Alsace; Mrs. Aurore Livingston; Marcelle Bargot (Mrs. Charles E.) Lloyd, Granville, France; Helene Lorenc, Chicago.

Helen Irene Lulle, Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. Edith Lyme, Brussels; Jean Mabilly, Etretat, France; Mrs. Eugene T. MacCarthy.

Anita Macdonald, Jackson, Miss.; Alice Lackay, New York; Louise Maignan, Paris; Marie Manka, Paris; Les Macovitz; Urusula Wolcott Marini, Kansas City.

Palmyre Maas Koff; Gertrude McBrady, Chicago; Lydia (Mrs. Joseph C.) Meles; Miss Jane Helen Merritt, Fontanet, Ind., interned at Valdegrace.

Mrs. Mildred Whitney Metcalfe, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Margaret Miller, Ste. Anne, Canada; Marise Marcelle Moch, Rosny Sous Bois, France; Maria Monte, Chinon, France; Maria Humphrey Moore, Paris; Anna Johanna Mueller, Buffalo, N. Y.

Princess Murat, the former Helen Isabel MacMille, New York; Mrs. Noel Murphy; Virginia Nash, Watertown, Mass.; Devye Nelson and Doris Nelson, Inglewood, Calif.

Marguerite Nelso, Paris; Irene O'Brien, Beaumont, France; Mrs. Mary O'Neill, Oswego, N. Y.; Nadine Oxnard, Los Angeles; Miss Antoinette Paige, Los Angeles; Madeleine Jeanne Parisi, New York.

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Mrs. Louise Ratte; Miss Aime Devereaux Reynolds, New York; Lina Matson Ricannet, Waterford, Conn.; Elsie Robinson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Viola Rodgers, San Francisco; Mrs. Jeanne Rodriguez.

Raymonde Roland, London; Edith Rollmer; Elaine Rosers, Chicago; Mrs. Zita Wallace Salmont, McKeesport, Pa.

Lilly See; Frances Serrell, Lyon, France; Luliette Shepherd, Donjeux, France; Alice May Selling, Avon, S. D.; Hortense and Juliette Simendinger, New York; Mrs. Lucie Isabelle Snowhill; Paulette Snowhill, Paris; Elsie Southwick, New York, and Lilly Guichard Southwick, Lyon, France, daughters of the Paris Branch Manager for Tiffany's.

Anna Spoden, Chicago; Gerarde and Madeleine Steenkiste; Camilla Steinbrugge, New York; A. Stepanow; Mathilde Stephens, Paris; May Barnes Stafford, New York.

Henriette Tres; Helena Theodore, New York; Eleanor Bell Thomas, New York; Mrs. Louis Vanroten; Miss Sarah Watson, Ridge Spring, S. C.; Berthe White; Mrs. Myra Wilson, Charleston, Ill.; Lucille D. Wischenegradsky, New York.

Food for Internees

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 9 (AP)—The private American relief organization La Bienvenue has scraped together a large collection of supplies and sent them to American women interned at Vittel.

The items included articles such as corned beef, chocolate, boullion cubes, biscuits and hard tack, sardines, and many other supplies which the internees may not have seen since the armistice.

2,000 Find Asylum

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (ONA)—Two thousands refugees from France, have found asylum in Switzerland within the past four weeks, it has been disclosed here.

The Swiss Government has appointed a special commissioner to co-ordinate military and civil jurisdictions relating to the immigrants, fleeing from an outbreak of anti-Semitic and political persecution sponsored by Vichy.

French Gain Canadian Posts

OTTAWA, Oct. 9—New strength has been infused in the Dominion Cabinet by the granting this week of portfolios to three French-speaking Canadians. The field from which the Prime Minister could choose his new colleagues was restricted since the plebiscite on conscription and the vote on Bill 80 which gave the Government the power to conscript. Anyone entering a Government possessed of such powers might well find himself unpopular in his constituency if the constuency had voted strongly against the plebiscite, as was the case in many sections of French Canada.

Alphonse Fournier, the new French Canadian Minister of Public Works, has been quite willing to take his chance of incurring the displeasure of his friends in Hull, the city across the river from Ottawa. It gave a decided "No" vote, but Mr. Fournier, although following the dictates of his followers by voting No on Bill 80, is an all out war supporter, imbued with the desire to see all sections of his country put their shoulders to the wheel.

With other parliamentary members he made a wartime visit to Britain, and on his return made an urgent plea in the House of Commons for unity and a wholehearted drive for victory. He has served as chairman of parliamentary committees and on occasions as deputy speaker of the Chamber. He has a reputation in Parliament for clear thinking and good judgment.

Maj. Gen. L. R. LaFlèche, the new Minister for National War Services is not a member of Parliament, although he has been for some time in the Government service. At the opening of the war he was Deputy Minister for Ian Mackenzie in the Department of National Defense and more recently has been Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of which he has now become chief. In World War I he was decorated with the Legion of Honor and the Distinguished Service Order. He was one of those who saw that this war was coming before it broke on the world and urged greater preparation for it.

He was largely instrumental in the establishment of a big Bren gun plant, one of Canada's first major war plants. His administration of the compulsory military training draft increased his reputation for efficiency, fairness and determination in the discharge of his duty. He has made several speeches in support of a full war effort and will make many more. Prime Minister King, announcing the appointment said:

"It had always been my hope that the Minister of War Services would not be too closely held down by administrative duties and would be able to get round among the people. I think General LaFlèche has special gifts in that direction."

Ernest Bertrand, the new Minister of Fisheries is also one of those who firmly believes that a united and wholehearted will is the only path to assured victory. He was for years crown prosecutor in Montreal and in his speeches in the Commons has been just as incisive in his attacks on international criminals as he was in his prosecution of domestic criminals in courts of law.

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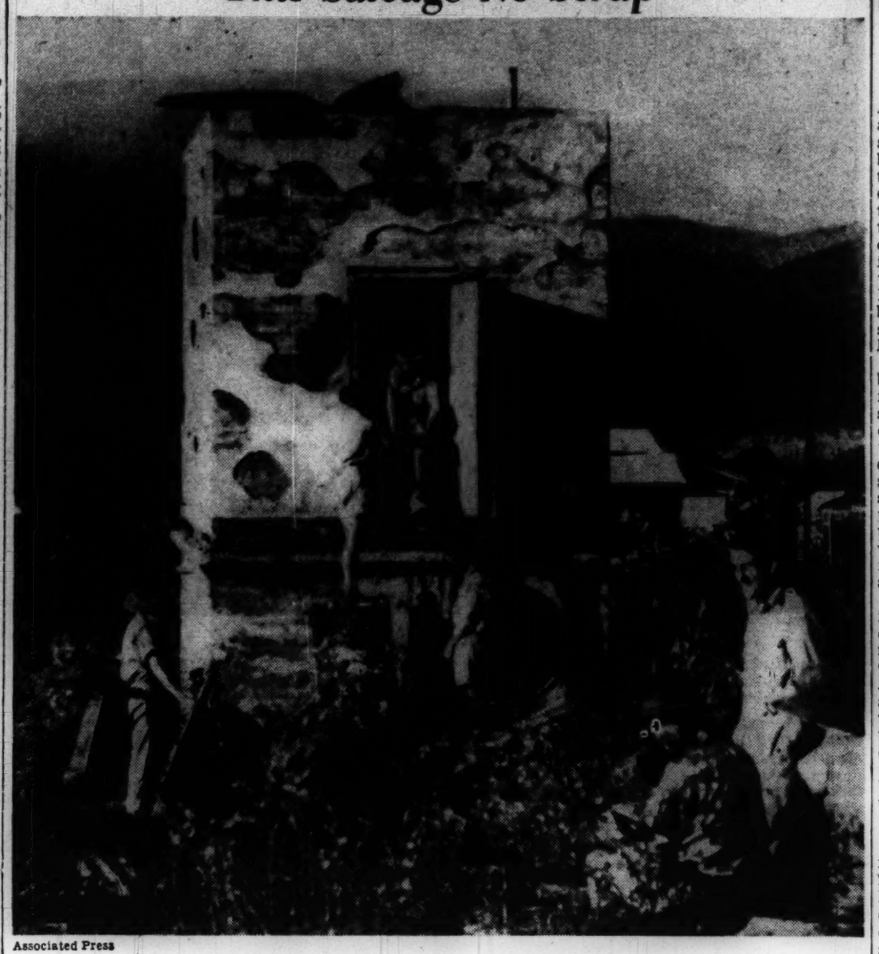

Associated Press

Australians Recover Silver in Bombed Bank

After the bombing by the Japanese of Wau, New Guinea, only the vault of the Bank of New South Wales Building was left standing, and Australian soldiers recovered its stock of ingot silver. A total of £1,400 in silver was taken out and saved for the war effort.

Articles Attacking Writer Retracted By Catholic Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The Tablet, official organ of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, has published a retraction of three articles reflecting on the character of Lawrence A. Fernsworth, former staff correspondent of The Times of London and special correspondent in Spain and other parts of Europe for the New York Times. Coincident with the publication of the retraction, Mr. Fernsworth withdrew a suit for $100,000 for libel which he had brought against The Tablet.

In its published apology, the Brooklyn publication admitted that the articles in question had reported a rumor that Mr. Fernsworth had been discharged by both The Times of London and the New York Times for accepting money from the Loyalist Government of Spain.

The Tablet conceded that this and other charges made against Mr. Fernsworth were utterly without foundation and quoted letters from an official of the British Foreign Office, Ralph Deakin, Foreign Editor of The Times of London, and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Publisher of the New York Times, refuting the allegations.

In a letter to Mr. Fernsworth denying the charges against the correspondent, Mr. Deakin wrote, "The Times received from you many excellent dispatches and I am glad to learn that you remember the letter of appreciation which we sent you when you left for America."

The Tablet asserted that one of the articles in question was written by a correspondent in Spain and the other by an American Roman Catholic priest not directly associated with the publication.

In concluding the refutation, The Tablet asserted: "The Tablet has no evidence in its possession supporting the charges made and is therefore happy to withdraw the statements made concerning Mr. Fernsworth."

Willkie Has Narrow Escape En Route to North China Front

WITH THE CHINESE ARMY IN NORTH CHINA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, touring the Yellow River Front, got a taste of actual warfare when four Japanese shells exploded yesterday near the railway on which he and his party were traveling by handcar.

Earlier, Mr. Willkie missed by only a few hours a heavy Japanese air raid on Loyang, during which enemy planes machine-gunned a blue railway coach similar to the special car in which he made part of his trip to the Front.

Thirty-five planes participated in the attack on Loyang, the most violent raid on a North China town in months. Six persons were killed by the raiders, who might conceivably have been under the impression that Mr. Willkie's special train was then in the station.

As it happened, Mr. Willkie was 130 miles away in the front-line trenches.

It was on the last stage of his trip to the Front that the four enemy shells came screaming across the Yellow River in the general direction he was traveling. They landed some distance ahead of the hand-cars, but the party left the railway, walked for a half-hour along a sunken road for the sake of safety and then motored the rest of the way to its destination.

Mr. Willkie took the shelling calmly.

"It looks as though the Japs were really after us," he remarked. "I'm complimented they pay me so much attention."

On his arrival at Chungking from Russia Oct. 2 Mr. Willkie disclosed that at one point his plane had been delayed by a Japanese aircraft. He gave no details of that incident, but minimized the possible danger by saying:

"There is much more danger of my being killed by the kindness of the Chinese than by enemy bullets."

Sea-Going Police Top Arctic

SYDNEY, N. S., Oct. 9—A new chapter was added to Arctic history today by eight hardy Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen who completed the first west-to-east voyage across the top of America 28 months after their 80-ton auxiliary schooner set out from Vancouver.

The bearded adventurers sailed quietly into this port yesterday to accomplish in reverse the feat which explorers of a bygone era had attempted unsuccessfully in their search for the Northwest Passage.

Only once in history has the east-to-west passage been sailed—by Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, and five other men who crossed the North Atlantic in 1903 and emerged into the Pacific three years later.

Details of the Mounties' voyage were cloaked by official secrecy, the members of the expedition declining to disclose their purpose in undertaking the hazardous journey.

During most of the time since they left the West Coast in June, 1940, the Mounties' only contact with the outside world was by radio. Though they carried a goodly load of provisions when they set out they were forced to forage for their food during their lonely wanderings among the ice floes—depending partly on seals and fish for subsistence.

Commander of the crew was Sergeant Henry Larsen, a Danish seaman. Their vessel, the St. Roch, was designed especially to withstand the rigors of the Arctic, being heavily timbered. Her hull is sheathed with copper over which is a layer of Australian "iron bark"—the only wood capable of resisting the grinding effects of ice floes.

Iceland Postpones Split With Denmark At Request of U. S.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 9 (AP)—Iceland, at the suggestion of the United States, has deferred a proposed immediate termination of its union with Denmark whereby it would become a full-fledged republic.

Under terms of the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union mutually approved in 1918, Iceland, a sovereign, entirely self-governed state although technically still a constitutional monarchy under the Danish King, may sever the last vestiges of the centuries-old ties with Denmark when the interstate treaty expires Dec. 31, 1943.

Olafur Thors, Iceland's Prime Minister, said the United States had advised against "premature abrogation" of the treaty.

Mr. Thors, making public a formal United States note received through the American Legation at Reykjavik on Sept. 20, said the United States has suggested that the war effort of the United Nations "would be best served if the status quo is maintained in Iceland."

President Sees 'This Is the Army' At Army Relief Benefit in Capital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — Sixteen hundred men in uniform and their commander in chief saw a special matinee performance yesterday of the all-soldier show, "This Is the Army."

President Roosevelt sat in a box, laughing and applauding throughout the show, which was produced by Irving Berlin for the benefit of an Army Relief Fund.

For the most part, the cast of 300 played to the mass of service men which filled the National Theater. But at the end of one sequence, Marion "Spoonk" Brown waved two fingers spread in a "V for Victory" at the presidential box as he dashed behind the curtains.

And the finale brought a salute to the Chief Executive. There was a puzzling pause, then, and a member of the cast explained afterward that that was to give the Chief Executive a chance to say something if he wished. Mr. Roosevelt didn't take the cue.

He met Mr. Berlin before the performance and Staff Sergeant Ezra Stone, who used to be "Henry Aldrich" on the radio, afterward.

The President took several of his White House staff with him. Seated in his box were James F. Byrnes, the new Director of Economic Stabilization and Capt. John L. McCrea, Naval Aide.

Navy Says It May Have to Scrap Historic Old Battleship Oregon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Navy reported today that its decision not to scrap the old Battleship Oregon, a historical relic, probably would have to be reconsidered.

The announcement cleared the way for a possible reversal of the Navy's objection to the scrapping of any historical naval relic, a potential change in policy which might bring about the scrapping of old ships in various ports.

The intention to reconsider the Oregon decision was announced by Undersecretary James V. Forrestal in a letter to Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon. Mr. Forrestal said that he had written Governor Sprague July 22 that the Navy was opposed to scrapping the Oregon and tossing the scrap into the current metal drive because "it regards this vessel as one of the historic symbols of the nation."

This letter was not announced by the Navy at the time, but Sept. 15 the Department said in a press release that it had "no knowledge of any plan" to break up the old vessel which was permanently assigned to the harbor at Portland more than 17 years ago.

In his latest letter to Governor Sprague, Mr. Forrestal said:

"I regret to have to advise you that because of the great necessity for scrap metal and the pressure exerted upon us to make every possible contribution toward the building up of an adequate stock pile, this decision (against scrapping the Oregon) will probably have to be reconsidered.

"I am writing this note in order that such a decision may not come upon you unexpectedly and, in doing so, I can assure you that the Navy's regret will be fully as great as that of the citizens of Oregon at the grim necessity that forces such an action.

"I think we both may be able to take some comfort out of the fact that the act itself may serve to emphasize to the general public the urgent need for adding to our scrap reserve."

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British Improve Bad-Weather Bombing

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—British and American air authorities here affirm adherence to a long-term strategy that can have no direct bearing on military operations in the immediate future. These, however, can have an adverse effect on their bombing plan to the extent they divert planes and pilots to other uses. Such diversion to existing and prospective theaters for war—notably North Africa and India—is one main reason why bombing of Germany has not been so thorough or widespread as was hoped.

The Nazis have a big supply of bases outside Germany for troops in all forward areas, and this offsets the immediate military effect of British heavy bombing. What the British and Americans are concerned with doing now is hamstringing German military efforts several months from now. By that time the United Nations' preparations for attacking Germany itself with air-borne and sea-borne land forces will have advanced considerably.

When the joint British and American bombing campaign was declared about to start last June, it never occurred to the public that October would arrive without the Americans' ever having carried out a raid of their own over Germany, that the RAF Bomber Command would attack Germany at night only 12 times during September, or that the number of 1,000-bomber raids achieved by now would total only three.

Nine Months' Raiding

Yet such is the position, and fact the RAF raided the Nazis 140 nights in the past nine months, losing 1,082 bombers in the process, is accounted a praiseworthy effort considering the diversions, supply difficulties, and enormous amount damage done by the raids.

Losses over Northern Europe, however, are food for serious thought. In September they totaled 195 aircraft compared with 45 for the Axis. That month has provided a typical instance of public disappointment with the best the airmen could manage. American bombers operated on only three days and RAF on only 15 nights and eleven days. This contrasted in the public thought with the non-stop German attacks on Stalingrad and led people to inquire impatiently, "What has gone wrong with the 1,000-bomber-raid plans and the much-heralded scourging of the Reich."

The answer is that the RAF has not had yet regularly available a front-line bomber strength of 1,000 planes in this theater. It does not have such front-line strength due to the diversion of bombers to other theaters of war, to production limitations, and to the relation between losses and replacements.

The new and highly successful RAF technique of "saturating" defenses means that forces far smaller than the 1,000-plane attacks are able to do damage on an unprecedented scale. During September, the bomb load dropped was twice as heavy as that hurled down in September, 1941.

Air authorities here are concentrating on finding ways and means of augmenting their attacks on unfavorable weather, and remarkable progress is claimed. Yet any anticipation of bombing night after night in the coming winter is unjustified.

The fact the RAF was able to operate four times during bad-weather nights between Oct. 1 and Oct. 6 is hailed as tribute to the advance that has been made in overcoming such hazards. Critics of RAF operations are wont to recall that the Germans raided Britain in good weather and bad alike during the blitz winter of 1940-41. The Nazis, however, gave up this plan before ever they were involved in Russia.

The Germans have strengthened their defenses around all key industrial centers, and raiding gets harder all the time. But authorities here are resolved to persist and calculate upon sending over progressively stronger forces more often in the coming months. Daylight raiding is even more affected than night raiding by bad weather. Except on low-flying raids when heavy losses are deliberately courted—as during the British attack on submarine engine factories at Augsberg—raiders have to ride high to avoid antiaircraft fire and clear atmosphere is needed if they are to be able to see their targets.

Winter Compensation

One compensation of winter is that longer nights permit deeper penetration over enemy territory and shorter days handicap German squads engaged on clearing raid damage. Also in winter, the effect of raids on workers is far more unpleasant. Few windows are still intact, according to reports, in the main industrial areas of Bremen.

Hitherto Germans have had all the advantages accruing from being centrally situated and therefore have been able to work along interior lines of communication. In the future, however, as British-American bombing plans develop, Germans, it is claimed, will begin to become conscious of all the disadvantages of being centrally situated, therefore ringed about by enemies.

Russians Use Planes Of Allies to Hit Nazis

Recorded by CBS

Five United States Airacobra planes, manned by Russians, routed a force of 30 enemy planes on the Murmansk front, a British radiocast stated.

Soviet pilots, said the radiocast, are making good use of British and American fighter planes, specially adapted for use around Murmansk in the Far North, the BBC went on.

In another action six Soviet airmen in Hurricanes tackled a big group of German fighters and shot down four, it was stated.

Gay Grand Central Station Lounge For Servicemen Opening on Oct. 14

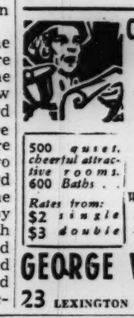
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—One of the largest servicemen's lounges in the United States, done in color motifs of red, white and blue, will be opened at Grand Central Terminal on Oct. 14, according to Donald S. Stralem, President of the Travelers Aid Society of New York, sponsor of the project.

The lounge, seventy-fifth in a chain of 120 throughout the United States planned by the Travelers Aid in conjunction with the United Service Organizations, is the second of its kind here, the first having been opened in the Pennsylvania Station in March.

The entire east gallery of the station, containing 5,500 square feet, nas been donated by the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads. In the north end, where the color motif will be red, there will be free checking facilities, two ping pong tables, two billiard tables, a piano and mail box. The center section, dominated by white, will become a library, with writing tables, sofas, books and magazines. The blue south end will have a snack counter and tables, a bulletin board of amusements and a miniature motion pitcture machine.

Two hundred volunteers recruited from the organizations affiliated with the U. S. O. will maintain a 16-hour schedule of service from 8 o'clock in the morning to midnight under direction of Mrs. George Hamlin Shaw, Chairman of the Transit Service Committee. Mr. Stralem said, however, that servicemen's travel was growing so fast that it might be necessary to call upon men whose business terminated after midnight to volunteer a few hours' service at the lounge.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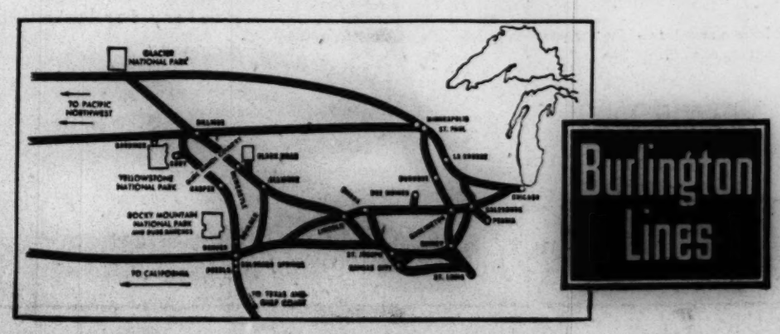

Offensive Is Vital to Win War, Says New Chinese Ambassador

Dr. Wei Tao-ming
New Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — China's new ambassador to the United States, Wei Tao-ming, appealed yesterday for closer co-operation among the United Nations and more emphasis on offensive war.

At his first press conference since presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt, the new envoy emphasized his country's importance as a base for offensive operations against Japan.

"Until now we Chinese have been fighting a defensive war," he said, "but if and when enough American aid arrives in China, we can start on the offensive."

Asked if bases were available in China now for bombing operations against Japan proper, the Ambassador replied:

"We have the bases. We are waiting for the planes."

As for submarine operations against Japanese supply lines, he said "bases always can be found" on the long coast of China, despite Japanese occupation of most of the coastal area.

Dr. Wei emphasized that, in his opinion, Japan's phenomenal successes in the Western Pacific Area have been due "not so much to Japan's own strength, as to the lack of effective co-operation among the Democracies. If we want to win the war, we cannot remain on the defensive."

Venezuela Is Encouraging New Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — Widespread measures to encourage industry and attract foreign and domestic capital in developing this country's resources are being taken by the Venezuelan Ministry of Development.

Faced with the immediate necessity of fulfilling consumer demand for a number of commodities, the Government is anxious to co-operate with industrialists who will erect plants immediately. According to Minister of Development Eugenio Mendoza, Jr., the Government has already assisted infant industries in many ways. Waiving duties for the import of machines and raw materials, the Ministry has saved these companies 22,359,000 bolivares ($6,707,700). At the same time the semi-official Industrial Bank of Venezuela has maintained a policy of easy credit and liberal terms for new industries.

The Government's policy has already shown results in attracting 364 new industries from June 1939 to June of this year. The Ministry recently issued a list of industries which must be created as emergency measures indispensible to the economy of the nation.

Among them is the production of seed oils and greases for cooking and eating. The Ministry of Agriculture has already developed a sesame seed which gives several times the amount of oil derived from ordinary varieties.

Fertilizer and animal fodder, both of which can be derived from the residues of the oil industry, is another vital necessity, says the report. The oil is greatly needed for the fish canning industry which has grown in Venezuela recently. Also needed is a powdered milk industry. The country also needs a numbr of electric plants capable of giving industry cheap power; factories for making coke; foundries and machine shops; an industry for caustic soda and its derivatives.

Industries of first necessity, as differing from those of emergency need, include the preservation of vegetables through canning or freezing; the manufacture of bags from vegetable fibers; tanning factories and brick factories.

Precautionary Maneuver

Wide World

This Soldier Believes in Being Forehanded

A cadet at Turner Field, Ga., joins one of the steel paddles found strapped in sections in the bottom of the deep-sea life raft. Hand pump is to keep the emergency boat inflated in the open sea.

British Public Schools Found Too Useful to Put Under State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—The British Conservative Party's first attempt at a precise definition of its concept of postwar educational reform is leading to some of the most important political discussions this country has heard for a long while.

Actually, the first practical move is now under way to find a means of changing the traditional British two-class system of schooling which in effect would mean the eventual removal of old class privileges and prejudices from British life as a whole for all time. Other vital educational issues involved include place of religious teaching, self-discipline versus state discipline, and the interests of individual versus the interests of the state.

This move has been made possible by a modification in the policy of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Conservative Party, which hitherto have refused publication and debate on their plans for reconstruction on the grounds they would detract from the war effort. Last week end, however, Mr. Churchill gave the "go-ahead" signal to the Conservatives. —He has been giving increasing evidence that the tide of progressive thought in Britain can no longer be held back—in fact, that the war effort is liable to suffer if national leaders do not produce something more concrete than mere talk of a better world.

Conservatives Confer

So the Conservatives went into conference to set their plans alongside those of Labor and Liberal parties already published. They had before them the report of the Conservative Subcommittee on Postwar Education, which includes highly controversial proposals such as compulsory enrollment of youths between 14 and 18 to fulfill their obligation to the state, strengthening of religious teaching in schools, and retention of the famous "public schools" as privately run institutions while at same time adhering to the ideal of equal education opportunity for all.

One Left Wing writer stresses the importance of the Conservative subcommittee's report by declaring, "Here at last, for first time in half a century, educational principles of an unequal society are set plainly forth." There is widely voiced criticism of the proposal involving compulsory youth service to the state. But even critics welcome the fact that all sections of political opinion in Britain are now publishing their own ideas for open debate on the future of education.

The rank and file of Conservatives reacted unfavorably toward the committee's compulsory enrollment plan. The stanch Conservative Daily Telegraph has sought in hard-hitting editorials to end the idea of compulsory service for youth. While the subcommittee's sincere intention seems to have been to perpetuate the public-spirited readiness for service and sacrifice which has sustained wartime Britain, it does not seem to have judged aright British antagonism to anything suggestive of totalitarian regimentation of youth. It is generally agreed in Britain that the question of the relationship of civic duties to civic rights is a fundamental issue for the future.

Religion in Schools

On religious teaching in the schools, the Conservatives generally agree that steps should be taken to restore religion as a basic and vital element in national life. What particular dogmatic teaching is given is considered secondary to the aim that the child's religious consciousness be quickened.

But it was urged that any attempt by the Christian churches to have a common formulation of Christian belief authoritatively adopted by the state would turn many people from religious indifference to enmity. Education Minister Richard A. Butler said he hoped that out of the wartime national unity, an approach would be found to the lasting solution of religious differences over schools. But Conservative proposals for strangthening religious teaching are as usual proving highly controversial. They involve such issues as the future of denominational schools, and the capabilities and inclination of teachers to give religious instruction.

The Liberal Manchester Guardian calls Conservative proposals for religious teaching "state-induced religion as an antidote to Bolshevism."

Too Useful to Jeopardize

On the question of the future of Britain's public schools, the Conservative subcommittee has still to make a full report. But in the meantime, it holds that these ancient seats of privileged learning are "too valuable to jeopardize, as they would be if they lost their independence and became a mere part of the state system."

Pending the Committee's final report, the Conservative Party as a whole has not pronounced judgment on the public school question, which to many of them is a critical issue for the future of Britain.

An American observer now in England probing social problems ranks the British state school education 50 years behind the United States, though in other social matters he contends Britain is ahead.

He grants that the British public school system produces a high standard of schooling coupled with probably unrivaled education in leadership, team spirit and ideal of service.

Unaware of Low Level

He says the trouble is that the ruling class thus produced and perpetuated is too often unaware of the low level of state education.

But it is asked, If Britain is ready to sacrifice what actually is its most complete education structure —a system on which Britain's greatness has been built, though it may also have fostered class consciousness—will this entail scaling down instead of scaling up the standard? The Conservative view apparently is that the old-established public schools would lose their value if state controlled. Opponents of the public school argue that there can be no building of a new national school system on the old setup; that the public schools cannot be allowed to remain, either still privately run or more like state subsidized, skimming off the best of Britain's youth and merely extending privileged education.

One of the most forceful arguments against the retention of the public school system is the statement by 13 famous savants, all of whom attended public schools themselves. Their names included Julian Huxley and Lancelot Hogben—well-known natural scientists —and their statement was published in the British magazine called Nature. They denounce Education Minister Butler's appointment of a committee to consider how public schools and a state system can be developed together.

The savants claim the public school system is "undemocratic," "socially injurious" and "divorced from life." They contend any patching up of this system will only perpetuate inequalities. They call, therefore, for "full incorporation of public schools into a unified state-aided system of secondary education." Sharp and even bitter though the controversy over education may be, it is nevertheless recognized by all sides that only thus, by candid statement and examination of all sections of opinion, can a plan for education worthy of the future be evolved. P. L.

Miners' Explosion Is Expected Over Longer-Work-Week Issue

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—With John L. Lewis' leadership twice tested and twice found firm, the United Mine Workers of America moved on to new fields of possible controversy today as their thirty-seventh convention took up a long list of proposed resolutions.

One resolution on support of the war was expected to touch off debate because of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes' request for extension of the present 35-hour work week of coal miners. Mr. Lewis, U. M. W. President replied he would authorize extension only if it was essential to prosecution of the war.

The Resolutions Committee reported in this connection that 1942 production of bituminous coal and lignite, up to Sept. 30, was 433,000,000 tons, or 17 per cent ahead of the comparable 1941 period, and anthracite 44,000,000 tons, or 6 per cent greater.

The official U. M. W. stand is that mining and transportation work together most efficiently on the 35-hour week.

In quick succession, the convention went on record unanimously in expressing "heartiest accord with all-out support of our allies" in the war effort; adopted without dissent a substitute resolution leaving the question of deportation of H[illegible]idges, West C[illegible]or leader, entirely in the hands of the courts and urged lowering of the minimum age f[illegible] social security benefits from 65 to 55.

The convention also referred to the International Executive Board nine resolutions from District 5, Pennsylvania, criticizing District President P. T. Fagan for alleged remarks concerning administration of union affairs.

Mr. Lewis won his second battle in 24 hours when delegates voted to continue the International Executive Board's power to appoint district presidents and secretary-treasurers if it thinks that advisable.

Eight of the 31 districts elect all officers and the others name all but the top two.

Climaxing a five-hour debate on autonomy, Mr. Lewis asked the 2,800 delegates to "give me a lift" in providing the best available district officers. He contended that they comprised his "Cabinet" and "I want able men to assist me."

Twenty-two speakers backed Mr. Lewis' stand against 23, principally from West Virginia, who demanded autonomy in the interests of democracy.

The standing vote showed "an overwhelming majority" backing up the Resolutions Committee recommendation against full autonomy, Mr. Lewis announced as the minority shouted unsuccessfully for a roll call.

Mr. Lews won his first and major test the previous day, when the convention rallied to his call for withdrawal from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

French Food Outlook Bleak

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Spokesmen for the Free French delegation here said today they had received new advices predicting "severe food shortages" in Occupied and Unoccupied France during the coming winter as the result of poor crops and increased demands on the part of the Germans.

They reported receipt of "reliable information" that the Germans had demanded 8,000,000 quintals—each roughly equivalent to three and one-half bushels—of wheat this winter against 5,000,000 handed over to them last year, and that France's wheat crop would average but 50,000,000 quintals against that nation's preware consumption level of more than 80,000,000.

Butter production also is well under average because of a decrease in the number of cattle and the bad state of the remaining animals, most of which are underfed, they said, adding these statements:

Only 63,000 tons of peanut oil remain in France against a normal yearly consumption of approximately 400,000,000 tons.

Stocks of animal fats already are 44,000 tons under the level at which present fat rations can be maintained.

Condensed milk is going for the greater part to the German Army, and it is feared that not enough will be left for French babies.

The French look forward to another cut in their meat rations during the year as a result of a 50 per cent drop in the fodder crop and German insistence that 50 per cent of the remaining crop in the occupied zone be surrendered to them.

Grass Slope Year Ago Now War Shipyard

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 9 (AP) —A fighting ship for the Royal Australian Navy was launched today from a New South Wales shipyard where a year ago there was nothing but a grassy slope.

Because of war needs, a modern shipyard was raised there almost overnight and production of warships started.

Forgers' Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP) —While continuing their strike at the Steel Improvement and Forge Company, a plant engaged 100 per cent on war orders, 200 American Federation of Labor unionists today agreed "to do our part in the war work."

The strikers unanimously voted to take work in other forge shops and donate earnings to the United Service Organizations until the dispute with their regular employer is settled, said E. Wayne Patterson, international representative of the men's union—the Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

"There is a definite shortage of help in other forge shops and the services of our members could be utilized in this manner," Mr. Patterson added.

Despite National War Labor Board pleas for the resumption of work, the union gave no indication that it would end the strike, now in its fifth day, until the company removed time study instruments attached to forges.

The company asserted the instruments were approved by the Government.

Lewis Is Condemned

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 9 (AP)— International Woodworkers of America (C. I. O.) reaffirmed faith in President Roosevelt last night and denounced John L. Lewis as a menace to the nation.

Mr. Lewis was condemned at the close of the woodworkers' convention as a "grave danger to the security of our nation and to the future of the workers in the entire world."

"In the labor movement, Lewis and his agents have pursued a steady course of disruption and disunity," the resolution said.

King Gives A. F. of L. Meeting 3-Point Credo for Security

TORONTO, Oct. 9 (AP)—New lessons of co-operation in industry and in international relations, being taught by the necessity of war, will play an important part in meeting postwar problems, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

As a "national minimum" for the postwar period he gave these requirements:

1. Useful employment for all who are willing to work.
2. Standards of nutrition and housing adequate to insure the health of the whole population.
3. Special insurance against privations resulting from unemployment, accident, passing on of the family bread-winner, ill health and old age.

Roane Waring, commander of the American Legion, told the convention that the popular reaction to wartime strikes could wreck organized labor and that the Federation had not yet used its full power to halt them.

Certain Practices Protested

Mr. Waring said it would be unfair to the A. F. of L. and untrue to the Legion if he did not refer to "and to the full of my ability protest against the practices of some units of organized labor in war production in striking in this time of emergency. . . .

"The challenge from an outraged and waiting America comes to you, the leaders of organized labor, to stop the saboteuring of American production by these little groups of misguided and badly led men. . . . You have acted, you have protested, you have decreed against it, but you have not yet gone far enough.

"You have not yet used the might of your far-flung organization. America still waits, still challenges, but with that challenge now comes a more ominous note. Stop these unauthorized activities. Stop them, or else!

"That 'else' when exercised by a thoroughly determined and outraged people can mean no good to the legitimate and properly functioning labor movement. You face danger of having the good as well as the bad swept away into a rising tide of popular disapproval."

The war, the Prime Minister declared, is primarily a struggle for freedom; and freedom he defined as "the absence of fear."

"Today our freedom as nations and individuals is menaced by the overpowering fear of Fascist domination," he asserted. "There is only one way to destroy fear; it is to destroy the powers that are striving to dominate and enslave all peoples on all continents."

Second Greatest Fear

He said that next to the fear of war, the greatest fear of most men was the fear of unemployment.

"I believe the war is teaching us that the obstacles to full employment were not real obstacles," he said; "that a partnership of management, of workers and of the community can make useful work available in time of peace no less than in time of war for all who need or want work."

He said the tasks of reconstruction alone after the war would provide work for millions of men and women for many years.

"But," he added, "the work of repairing and restoring the ravages of war will not be enough. Fortunately, we are also learning that the only limit to our productive capacity is tht limit of our resources, and our will and skill to use them to satisfy human need instead of human greed."

Aid to Russia

The Federation made clear yesterday that it favored all aid to Russia short of direct association with the Soviet trade unions and that the time for a second front must be entrusted exclusively to military experts.

William Green, President, expressed the general views in response to the appeals of two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Jack Tanner, outspoken Russian sympathizer and President of the richest union in the world, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Bryan Roberts, who gave the delegates a dramatic picture of bombed Britain.

The convention also voted "unqualified support" of the American Federation of Musicians in its conflict with record and radiocasting companies and the Antitrust division of the United States Department of Justice.

"Discriminating Men"

Without referring specifically to the A. F. of L. Executive Council's decision to maintain only an indirect relationship with Soviet unions, through the British, Mr. Green nevertheless underlined that action, declaring that the officers and members of the Federation were "discriminating, analytical men," and that totalitarianism and dictatorship were synonymous terms.

"Totalitarianism is repugnant to our democratic ideals and convictions, no matter in what it is presented," Mr. Green said.

Mr. Green told wage earners of the United States that wage increases for the duration of the war would be permitted only under exceptions which the Government approved and added "we may as well face the fact that few exceptions will be granted and only on conclusive proof.

Raises Approved

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)— Employees of five major industries had the National War Labor Board's permission today to wage increases ranging from less than two cents an hour to more than five cents.

The Board's decisions, reached prior to the President's anti-inflation order freezing wages generally as of Sept. 15, were announced yesterday. The Board also reaffirmed all past increases and its formula for granting such pay raises which compensate for a 15 per cent increase in living costs between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942.

The new hourly wage increases range from 1.9 to 5.2 cents for four classes of tool and gauge employees at the St. Louis, Mo., plant of the United States Cartridge Company; four cents to 2,500 employees of the Hartford plant of Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company, retroactive to May 26; 5.5 cents for 8,000 employees of the Camden, N. J., plant of the RCA Manufacturing Company, effective Oct. 7; four cents to 600 employees of the Worcester Steel Press Company, Worcester, Mass., and 3.5 cents to employees of E. H. Sheldon Company, laboratory furniture manufacturers, Muskegon, Mich.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has sanctioned a 6⅔ per cent hourly wage increase to the 40,000 employees of the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory, Baltimore, to make up for losses resulting from the President's ban on Sunday double-time pay.

The Secretary was authorized by the President to enforce his order against premium pay for Sunday work, as such. Informed by Martin officials that application of the order to the huge Baltimore aviation industry, which uses a swing shift, would result in a cut of 6⅔ per cent in weekly wages, the Secretary approved the pay advance.

Thus far the Martin Company is the only firm to take such action, the Labor Department said, but many other war plants probably will be found in the same situation. The Martin increase is retroactive to Oct. 3, the date of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation order freezing wages generally at Sept. 15 levels, except for inequities adjustable by the NWLB.

Wall Street Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP) — A union representative threatened yesterday to call out 80 per cent of all office workers in Wall Street's 20 biggest firms if a strike in a brokerage firm was not settled.

The strike—believed to be the first in the history of the financial district—involves Jules S. Bache and Co. and the local of the American Federation of Office Employees —American Federation of Labor— in which the latter has charged unfair labor practices and refusal to bargain in good faith.

The union seeks a closed shop and 15 per cent salary increases.

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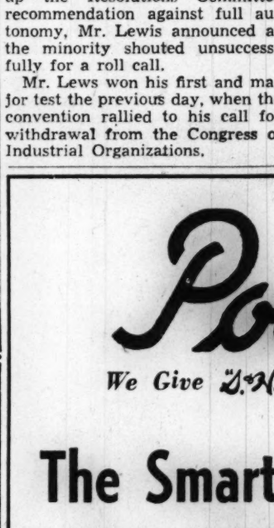

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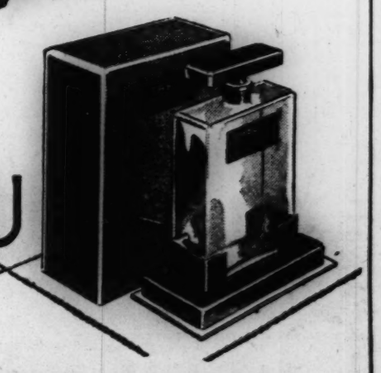

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Stately Victoria Charms Visitors

Associated Screen News Limited

A View of the British Columbia Capital

The beautiful Parliament buildings, set in spacious grounds, and the Empress Hotel, like an English manor house, set in formal lawns and gardens, make the inner harbor of Victoria one of the most attractive in the world.

Trips to Victoria Allure Servicemen

By M. LeTour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

The boat trip from Seattle to Victoria and Vancouver, or "voyage" as the Victorians describe it, is the bright spot in the travel history of the past season in the Pacific Northwest. Nor is it ended. Although summer excursion rates are over and schedules changed, the trips on the Princess boats of the Canadian Pacific will continue. And autumn days are beautiful for this purpose.

The trip requires no gasoline, it is a highly scenic day's voyage from Seattle to Vancouver by way of Victoria, it means crossing the border into a foreign country, and for servicemen and their visiting kin folks it is an excursion well worth the time.

Looking back upon this wartime season, travel agencies will say, "Of course it has been nothing compared to other years with the tourist travel cut off and automobile traffic limited but—" and it is what is said after "but" that describes a season that has certainly not been negative.

It has been a serviceman and war worker season. The Washington State Progress Commission, for example, decided at the beginning of the season not to advertise. Then, when they discovered that a travel audience had moved into the region in tens of thousands by way of camps and war industries, they printed half a million scenic post cards for free distribution at all service camps and fields. These went and a half-million more were distributed. These cards are highly effective when inscribed, as they often are, with "Dear Mom, visited this spot yesterday. Swell country. Going to come out here to live some day."

Travel Literature

It has been the same way with travel literature. One young woman in a travel bureau who had expected a quiet summer was never busier answering questions and handing out descriptive folders. To meet the demand a travel and information folder especially for servicemen has been prepared.

Servicemen have been something of an "excuse" for civilian travel. Having met boys from New England, from Kansas, or from the deep South, the tendency is to want to take them out to some near-by mountain or to the Ocean—or fishing! No one knows how many busy men have got up fishing parties to show "back East" boys some "real fishing" or how many soldiers and sailors have had their pictures taken holding large salmon, labelled "One I caught today."

Most of the big resorts and many of the smaller ones have had to close, including the massive Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood. It was not a casual stopping place, Timberline, but a place where people went in their own cars. With this type of traveler gone the Lodge closed its doors. Paradise Inn at Mt. Rainier, reached by bus and available for short week end or even one-day trips, has remained open.

Travel by Train

Train travel, especially between Portland and Seattle, has been another of the summer's high lights. On this trip, three railways, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific, pool their schedules and on all trains there is the dining-car service for which this region is famed. Food is excellent and the service also with fine linen and silver, huge napkins and finger bowls and courteous colored waiters. This dining service has given countless thousands of servicemen and their visiting relatives a touch of "luxury line" grandeur.

On the boats to Victoria, too, luncheon and a leisurely dinner are served in the gracious manner. For many inland men in uniform this has been their first trip on salt water and on a sizable boat. Many passengers from Vancouver are from the prairie provinces, military men or war workers, also taking their first boat trip.

Victoria itself remains always different, protected by its insularity from the sameness of continental cities. The china shops with their display of Royal Doulton, of Minton, Crown Derby, Spode, Wedgwood, Shelly Bone China, and lovely rare Irish Belleek, and the woolen shops with Harris tweed, Donegal, Princess Margaret and Princess Elizabeth plaids, are alone worth coming to Victoria to see.

Altogether it has been, conservatively, a "not bad" summer with the promise of a good winter sports season following after, where snow has already fallen on the high altitudes.

Anti-Inflation Law's Subject Of 'Parity' About 9 Years Old

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—While the recent demand on the part of farm interests for revision of the parity formula, a moot question in formulating the new anti-inflation law, may seem to have been a sudden move, brought on by the anti-inflation drive, it really is one of long standing.

For nine years—ever since the Government undertook to write a mathematical formula which would establish a fair relationship between the income of the farmer and that of the industrial worker by stabilizing the farmer's buying power—there have been efforts to revise the formula. Not a few changes in it have already been made.

It's not surprising that modifications were called for. To determine what is a fair price for a bushel of corn or a bale of cotton is at best no easy task. So many variable factors are involved—the cost of producing the crop, the cost of living on the farm, the comparative cost of living in the city. The remarkable thing is that it was possible to devise any formula for expressing a fair price relationship that the majority of farm people would accept so readily.

As Early as 1933

Actually the present method of computing parity was written into the Agricultural Adjustment Act with little argument, the agricultural historians report. In 1933 farm prices were so low, according to Dr. John D. Black of Harvard University, that parity seemed a remote goal and the precise method of computing it appeared of less importance than the means of reaching it. But economists even then could see difficulties ahead. They realized that no formula would be satisfactory at all times, for all crops, under all conditions. Changes in the quantity of goods produced, in the consumer demand, and other variables would tend to create demand revision as time went on.

Experience proved the economists right. In response to complaints from farm groups which felt their needs were not covered by the formula, changes have been made again and again. Soon after the passage of the AAA in 1933 a new parity base was adopted for tobacco. Instead of using the base period of 1909-1914, applied for other crops, the years 1919-1929 were taken as the base for computing parity for tobacco. Later a still different base period was used for burley and flue-cured tobacco.

In 1935 interest and taxes were added to the list of things farmers "buy." In 1937, Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to fix fluid milk prices without being bound by parity in order to insure production of sufficient quantity. Then just last year the Steagall amendment brought in the concept of "comparable prices" in cases where rigid parity computations could not be made or did not prove workable.

These moderate amendments have not satisfied all farm groups. The National Grange, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and other groups have asked for more fundamental revision. One thing they particularly desired was the inclusion of the wages farmers pay in the list of things they buy. As conservative an agriculturalist as Howard R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told the American farm Bureau Federation at one of its training schools this past summer that he thought the wage factor should be included. The Farm Bureau people have opposed revision, but recently Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, joined with heads of the other groups in favoring placing of ceilings on farm prices at "not less than parity prices adjusted to cover all increased labor costs."

Farm Labor Costs Topic

Why costs of farm labor were not included in the original computation of the parity index is explained by Mr. Tolley. Farm labor was relatively cheap in 1933, and was causing no concern. To have included it in the list of things farmers buy in the parity computation would not have helped raise farm prices. It might even have tended to pull parity down a peg. In any case, it was omitted, and few if any complaints were heard.

But now things are changed. Farm labor has become one of the most expensive things farmers have to purchase. It costs almost twice as much as it did in the base period—1909-1914. The plan to fix farm prices in wartime without consideration of this factor appears to the farmer unjust.

But whatever may be the arguments about method of computation, there appears today general acceptance of the parity concept—the idea that farm commodity prices should be hitched to the price of industrial products and other things farmers pay for. Yet this concept is of fairly modern origin. Dr. Black, in his recent book "Parity, Parity, Parity," published by the Harvard Committee on Research, traces the beginning of the idea to the early '20s.

In the earliest years of that decade, George F. Warren, Cornell University farm economist, wrote a bulletin for the United States Department of Agriculture in which he included tables and charts showing the relation of farm prices to those of the wholesale commodities which farmers consume. Ever since this publication the United States Department of Agriculture continued to make such calculations and they furnish the basis for the computation of parity today.

The man who popularized this concept was George Peek, later AAA Administrator but at that time known as an implement manufacturer with a keen interest in the problem of low farm prices.

Ruin of Japan Is Sure, Grew Tells Canada

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9 (AP)—Japan faces sure ruin even if it should win the war, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew told a Victory Loan Rally last night.

"When I say that Japan is ruined," he explained, "I offer no glib assurance of your triumph and ours in the cause of democracy and human progress. I mean only that, even if Japan were to win the war—which it surely will not—the Japanese people would face the ruin of their business and their social system.

"If they were to win, they would be still, as they are today, enslaved by their own leaders. The faltering steps which they have made toward constitutionalism, toward humanitarianism, would be undone. Pawns under a senseless but mighty militarism, the nation would turn toward a new age of darkness blacker than any that they have known before."

He added that all this is small solace to us, however, for if ruin faces Japan our problem is how to escape being ruined with it.

"It would be small comfort to us," Mr. Grew said, "to see Japan eaten up by a monstrous militarism if the same militarism devoured us. . . . Either Japan destroys us all, including the Japanese people themselves, or we destroy the militarism of Japan and win for all the Pacific peoples the just and free society which we believe to be the rightful condition of all nations."

Russian Sources Accuse Spain Of Acting for Nazis

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (ONA)—Russian sources Oct. 7 accused Spain of acting as an agent of Nazi Germany in evading the Allied blockade and securing badly-needed foodstuffs for the Reich from South America.

The Moscow Radio charged that one-third of the huge quantities of food supplies that the Argentine has promised to Spain will find its way into Germany.

Spain, according to the Moscow radiocast, obtained promises of 1,000,000 tons of wheat, more than 100,000 tons of beef, 2,500 tons of tobacco and thousands of tons of dairy products and other produce from the Argentine.

On insistence of the Nazis, Moscow declared, one clause in the Spanish-Argentine agreement establishes an open port in Spain for resale of Argentine foodstuffs to other European countries, and a few days ago, an emissary of Reichsminster of Economics Walther Funk went to Madrid to arrange these details.

Charges have repeatedly been made in the past year that Spain has been re-exporting to Germany and Italy quantities of foodstuffs she has been permitted to import from Portuguese colonies and other sources under British Navicert. Large-scale movements of motor convoys across the Spanish frontier to Nazi-occupied France, bearing foodstuffs, have frequently been reported by reliable eye-witnesses.

McClarty Reply In Defense Of Canada's Press

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Secretary of State Norman A. McLarty, in a statement prepared at the request of the Chicago Sun, replied Oct. 8 to Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who referred to Canada as a place "where freedom of the press does not exist."

"The press in Canada is at least as free as the press of any other democratic country in wartime," said Mr. McLarty, a member of the Dominion Cabinet, whose post corresponds to that of Minister of the Interior.

"In press matters we maintain the principle of voluntary censorship in which we endeavor to aid the newspapers, and the press cooperates fully.

"Proceedings are rarely taken and only against a paper in a case where it is believed it can be established that information of value to the enemy has been published or any subversive campaign has been carried on prejudicially affecting the prosecution of the war."

Two Denominations Plan United Church

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Plans for the formation of the United Church of America through merger of two Protestant denominations was announced here Oct. 7.

The merger involves the Congregational - Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church of America, the Rev. Dr. Louis W. Goebel, President of the latter body, said. The statement was issued through the Rev. Mr. Goebel by a joint committee on union.

"The new church is to combine the types of government of the two denominations in such a way as to maintain all essential rights and responsibilities held by the churches and ministers under the separate organizations," the statement said.

The Congregational - Christian Church, representing a merger of two denominations in 1931, has 1,049,575 members, and the Evangelical and Reformed Church of America, the result of the union of two church bodies in 1934, has 658,571 members.

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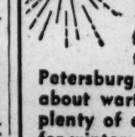

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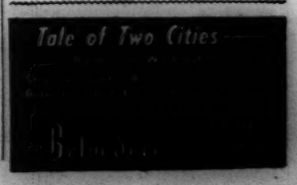

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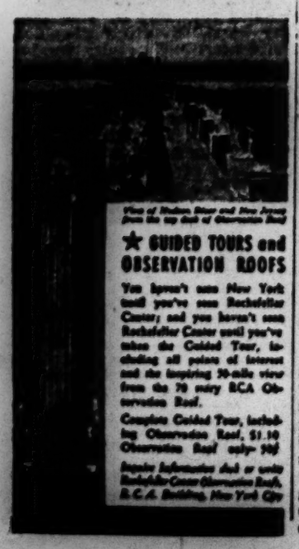
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'Pied Piper' and 'World at War' on the Screen—Week-End Radio

Film From Nevil Shute Story Tells of Escape From France

"The Pied Piper," now at the Metropolitan, utilizes the appeal of small children in flight before Nazi invasion as a springboard for some excellent and forthright propaganda in behalf of freedom and the cause of the United Nations. It is not a sob story. It is a melodrama which might have drawn its excitement, its tragic, comic, poignant, and pathetic incidents from an actual record. Nunnally Johnson produced the film, which he also adapted from Nevil Shute's novel. With Irving Pichel as director plus an excellent cast, "The Pied Piper" deserves recognition as one of the best films against a background of this war that has come out of Hollywood.

In his new incarnation, "The Pied Piper" becomes an elderly, bearded, and irascible Englishman named Howard, who has abandoned his London club for a holiday in the French Alps and is still there in June, 1940. When the news of Dunkerque comes over the radio, Howard is persuaded by an English mother and father to take their two children, Ronnie and Sheila Cavanaugh, back home. Howard, who makes no secret of his aversion to children, has been particularly nettled by young Ronnie's polite contradiction of his assertion that Rochester, U. S. A., is a state and not a city. Nevertheless, realizing that war entails sacrifices, Howard agrees to act as the children's guardian on the trip.

* * *

With the amenities in delicate suspension, the little party sets out for London. At Joigny, their Paris train ends its run, prevented from going farther by the German advance. After a night spent in a railway station, Howard and his two charges continue their journey in a bus. Only now, it develops, the children have adopted a little French girl whom Ronnie has promised to deliver to her father, a London hotel waiter. After they have escaped from the bombing and strafing of their bus by Nazi fliers, Howard discovers that he is now responsible for a fourth little refugee. When he scolds the two Cavanaughs and commands that there be no more adoptions, Ronnie and Sheila merely look innocent.

Inevitably, of course, the youngsters' courage and uncomplaining behavior through a series of harrowing experiences melts Howard, who is not quite so bristling as Monty Woolley's beard would lead one to believe. At Chartres, the little party takes brief refuge with some French friends of Howard's who help the travelers escape from the occupying Germans. Howard's arrest as a spy just as he has arranged for Channel passage on a French fishing boat brings the story to a climax.

* * *

Mr. Woolley accommodates admirably his Sheridan Whiteside character to the role of Howard, demonstrating how brusqueness can, under sufficient provocation, be tempered with kindness and even mercy. Making his own highly individualistic way through the adventures of this contemporary Pied Piper, Mr. Woolley never loses command of his acidulousness, even when he is at the mercy of a Gestapo official.

For all its excitement and emotion, "The Pied Piper" has been written, directed, and acted with such restraint that even episodes which might otherwise tax the credulity pass unchallenged. The supporting performances are excellent. Roddy McDowall as the polite little English boy with an exact knowledge of geography, Peggy Ann Garner as his sister, all the additional children of the story, Anne Baxter as the French girl who aids them, Otto Preminger as a merciless but sentimental Gestapo chieftain, Jill Esmond, Lester Matthews, Marcel Dalio, and Odette Myrtil, and the others in the cast, as well as the technicians who have worked on it, contribute to making "The Pied Piper" an outstanding motion picture.

The companion feature, "Escape from Crime," is a crime melodrama, in which Richard Travis and Julie Bishop head the cast.

Murray Korman

Florenz Ames

As Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan company at the Majestic.

'Iolanthe' at the Majestic

Both the music and the lines of "Iolanthe" are, perhaps, a little more subtle than in some of the other Gilbert and Sullivan favorites. They give a real test to the skill of orchestra and singers, and to the finesse of the direction. Yet the Boston Comic Opera Company was more than reasonably successful in handling last night's presentation of the piece at the Majestic.

Louis N. Kroll, the musical director, did justice to several of the specially effective parts of the score, such as the music for Iolanthe's recall by the Fairy Queen from banishment at the bottom of a nearby brook. June Winters as Phyllis and Philip Tully as Strephon did some first-rate work, vocally, in their duets—though Mr. Tully fell a little short on the dramatic side.

As was to be expected, Florenz Ames, as the Lord Chancellor, was much appreciated in the famous nightmare song in the second act. Robert Pitkin and Morton Bowe swept about the stage with decorous humor as the Earl of Mountararat and Lord Tolloller. Robert Eckles dealt satisfactorily with the role of Private Willis of the Grenadier Guards.

Nothing better illustrates the peculiarly lasting quality of the problems at which Gilbert directed his pungent satire than the threat of competitive examination for entry into the House of Lords, which looms darkly behind the solemnly gay company of peers. Some of the lines would be timely in a review today. **D. M.**

Rey in 'Priorities'

The Spanish dancer and partner of Argentinita, Federico Rey (who, it is said, is not a Spaniard but a Hollander) will resume his part in the New York variety show, "Priorities of 1942," when it opens at the Shubert Theater Monday afternoon, dancing with Argentinita and her sister, Pilar Lopez. Under the pseudonym of Freddy Wittop, he has been designing the costumes for "Beat the Band" and the "New Hellzapoppin'," on leave of absence from the "Priorities" company. Carlos Montoya, guitarist of Argentinita's Spanish Ensemble, is in the cast.

'Doorstep' for Colonial

The Colonial will house "The Great Big Doorstep," which comes to Boston for a nine-days engagement starting on Thursday, Nov. 12. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern head the cast. Herman Shumlin is presenting the production.

Past Decade Depicted In Official Film

"Here is a pictorial record of a decade of war that led inevitably to the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Western Hemisphere. The material for this film was taken from newsreels and from enemy films in the custody of the United States Government. Nothing has been staged. Every scene in this record is authentic. This film represents an attempt to record history in the making. The editors are Americans, and therefore partisan, but every effort has been made to let the facts speak for themselves."

So reads the foreword of "The World at War," the U. S. Government's first officially sponsored feature length motion picture, which opened Thursday at the State and Orpheum. Written and produced by Samuel Spewack, the war correspondent, scenarist, and playwright, for the Office of War Information, the film is the first in a series of hour-long documentaries which the Government will release at intervals of six months.

* * *

It is a useful film, and in many ways a superior film. One of its great advantages is that, with cooperation from U. S. distributors, it will reach a far wider audience than similar documentaries which have been compiled from time to time by commercial producers. "The World at War" states its theme and sticks to it. Mr. Spewack and his associates have edited their material from 500,000 feet of film, much of which has never before been shown for American audiences. As a factual record and as an editorial about aggression, "The World at War" recalls once more the course of international gangsterism, the cost to the conquered nations of unpreparedness and betrayal, and the early stages of this country's preparation for and participation in a total war.

Though the editing is expert, Mr. Spewack and his associates have not succeeded in concealing their evident shortage of film material on our own war effort. Clearly, the American people are not being permitted to see anything but a fraction of the pictures which cameramen attached to our Army, Navy, and Air Force units are taking.

* * *

M-G-M has succeeded in eliminating most of the liveliness which "Panama Hattie" possessed as a Broadway musical comedy without giving it any new liveliness as a film. Some of the original Cole Porter tunes and lyrics have been retained in the new film now at the State and Orpheum—notably "Let's Be Buddies"—and some new music has been added. The most noticeable new number, "At the Savoy," is conspicuous only because of its distastefulness.

In Ann Sothern's hands, Hattie turns out to be closer than a twin sister to the same Miss Sothern's Maisie. But this is no matter for complaint.

"Panama Hattie" calls upon the comic services of Red Skelton, "Rags" Ragland, and Ben Blue as a trio of spy-conscious sailors. Potentially funny as they are, these working comedians labor over their gags without producing much laughter.

The film's liveliest patches are accounted for by Virginia O'Brien's frozen-face delivery of a love ballad, by Lena Horne's singing on one or two occasions, and by the Berry Brothers, a trio of highly accelerated, acrobatic Negro tap dancers. Norman Z. McLeod directed.

Eddie (Rochester) Anderson and Lena Horne

In the movie version of "Cabin in the Sky," now in preparation.

Filming 'Cabin in Sky'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer has brought "Cabin in the Sky" to Hollywood and has it in production with an all-Negro cast, including two of the New York principals, Ethel Waters and Rex Ingram.

This time precautions are being taken to see that the great body of Negro Americans are not affronted as they were by "Green Pastures." An articulate and widely circulated Negro press has let Hollywood know that it cannot do as it pleases with Negroes any more than it could with Mexicans or any other minority.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has engaged Hall Johnson to act as a technical advisor on "Cabin in the Sky," and it is safe to say that whatever changes are needed will be made before the film is released.

Mr. Johnson's leadership in the establishment of standards for singing Negro songs and spirituals has been symbolic of his efforts to instill into American Negroes a respect and admiration for their racial qualities.

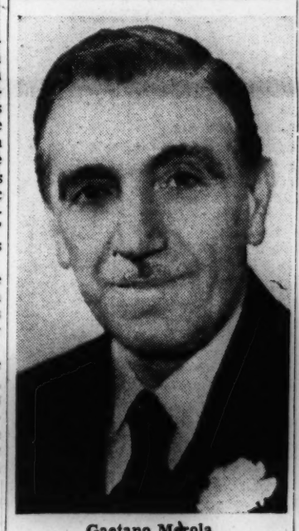
Mr. Johnson came to Hollywood in 1936 with his choir for "Green Pastures," liked it, and remained. But he has been back to New York a good deal since then. His chief interest at present is not his highly successful choir, which is now well known all over the world, but a Festival of Negro Music which he is inaugurating in Los Angeles, and which he hopes will be the most representative and extensive festival of folk music ever produced.

"Cabin in the Sky" will introduce the young Negro singer, Kenneth Spencer, to his first movie audience in a role befitting his talents. Mr. Spencer, who is reminiscent of Paul Robeson of 20 years ago, has a voice of extremely fresh quality as well as great power and range.

Eddie (Rochester) Anderson will make one of his infrequent pictures apart from Jack Benny, and the young Negro actress, Lena Horne, will have the best part that pictures have afforded her yet. Other well-known Negro actors in the cast include Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and his band, the Johnson Choir, and Willie Best.

The story, a fantasy, depicts the struggle between Lucifer and one Petunia Jackson (Ethel Waters) for Mr. Anderson. Harold Arlen, who wrote "Stormy Weather" and "Blues in the Night," has written additional songs for the picture.

Miss Waters will sing "Cabin in the Sky," "My Old Virginia Home," "Happiness Is a Thing Called Joe," and other songs. Moke and Poke, and Buck and Bubbles, the dance teams, will have numbers.



Gaetano Merola

Director of the San Francisco Opera Company who will be guest conductor of "Great Moments in Music" on the radio Wednesday, Oct. 14, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Inca Music To Be Heard On the Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tommy Riggs and "Betty Lou" will begin a new comedy series tonight after having served as a summer replacement program. NBC-WBZ originates at 7:30 p. m.

Janet Blair of the screen and George Jessel are to be Kate Smith's guests, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. A New England girl, Georgia Gibbs, is to receive a network opportunity when she is heard, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Paulette Goddard of the screen is to be featured in an air version of the film, "They All Kissed the Bride," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Madeleine Carroll of the screen is to act as narrator in a story, "Self Sabotage," in the "Men, Machines, and Victory" program, Blue-WHDH, 10:45 p. m.

Radio's early days are to be recalled when Joe White, who was known as the "Silver-Masked Tenor," appears as guest star in "Those Good Old Days" program, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

The music of the Incas and Aztecs, performed on their ancient instruments, is to be featured in "The First American Music" portion of the inaugural of the Inter-American University of the Air, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 a. m. From Switzerland the National Swiss Music Competition is to be aired by short wave from Geneva. Ernest Ansermet, Swiss conductor, is to direct the recitals, NBC (except Boston) 12:30 p. m.

Football: Boston University-Western Maryland, WMEX, 2 p. m.; Yale-Pennsylvania, WNAC, 2:15 p. m.; Boston College-Clemson, WBZ, 2:30 p. m.; Michigan-Iowa Pre-Flight, WEEI, 2:45 p. m.

Eva Le Gallienne is to make one of her infrequent air appearances in a story written for her, CBS-WEEI, 12 noon. The Ellery Queen series begins a new season with the master sleuth unraveling a World Series mystery, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

"People's Platform" is to discuss "Are We Still Complacent?" CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m. Clarence Budington Kelland, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, is to speak on "The Role of the Republican Party in Time of War," Blue-WHDH, 7:30 p. m. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of China, is to speak before the United China Relief meeting, Carnegie Hall, Blue-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Felix Knight and Marion Claire are to be soloists in a Chicago Theater review of "The Chocolate Soldier," MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m. Dick Powell of the screen is to begin a 15-minute song series, with Matty Malneck's music, NBC-WBZ, 10:15 p. m.

Return of the military show, "Soldiers with Wings," brings Fibber McGee and Molly and Billie Burke as guests, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday

The Budapest Quartet, with Milton Katims, violist, and Benar Heifetz, 'cellist, as assisting soloists, is to play Dvořák's Sextet in A major, Op. 48, CBS (except Boston), 11:05 a. m. A Russian program of Shostakovitch's First Symphony, Liadow's "The Enchanted Lake," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," is to be conducted by Nicolai Malko with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

The Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski conducting, is to be heard in the first of two special concerts preceding a Saturday series for CBS. For the first program Dr. Rodzinski has chosen Dvořák's Symphony No. 5 "From the New World," Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" Suite, Handel-Beecham's "The Faithful Shepherd" Suite, and Strauss's "Tales from the Vienna Woods," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Agnes Ridgway's "Those We Love," heard as a summer replacement, begins a new series with the familiar cast, CBS-WEEI, 2 p. m. Monty Woolley and Wendy Barrie are to be co-featured in a story, "The Woman With Green Eyes," in Radio Digest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Orson Welles will be heard in "I Was a German."

Making its debut in the cause of Naval recruiting is "Join the Navy Party," a variety program with concert and popular vocalists and orchestra, WNAC, 3 p. m. The Army Hour is to commemorate the anniversary of the discovery of America, NBC-WBZ, 3:30 p. m. The "Life With Father" cast is to play a Russian story for the benefit of Russian War Relief, WCOP, 3 p. m.

The "Labor for Victory" series is to be heard with the Congress of Industrial Organizations taking the program on the new day and time, NBC-WBZ, 1:15 p. m. "Invitation to Learning" is to discuss the Chinese philosopher, Confucius, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m. Senator Elbert Thomas, Utah, Arthur H. Compton, physicist, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, Columbia professor, are to discuss "The Rediscovery of America" in the Chicago Round Table, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m. Pearl Buck, T. A. Raman, Louis Foscher, and Bertrand Russell are to discuss "What About India?" in the American Forum, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

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NORMANDIE — GUY KIBBEE, SCATTERGOOD BAINES WISH — ISLE OF MISSING MEN
NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — PREVIEW TONIGHT MARCH OF TIME — FIGHTING FRENCH
BIJOU — IT'S GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — TAKE A LETTER
SQUARE — MYS 1000 — HARVARD HERE I COME — CAPT. OF CLOUDS
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SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
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PLYMOUTH • Eves. 8:30 • Mat. Tom'w
SEASON'S FIRST COMEDY HIT
"Thoroughly Enjoyable"—Hughes, Herald
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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN
Presents
Flora Robson
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DAMASK CHEEK
By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Lloyd Morris.
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR—Eves. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
Oscar Serlin presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
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PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evgs.: $1.10-$2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20

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EVES., INCL. SUN., 55c, 83c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. WED. MATS., 55c, 83c, $1.10; CHILDREN'S DAY & SAT. MATS.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," by A. George Abbott, musical comedy. Featuring Susan Miller, Jerry Lester, Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 3:20, 6:40, 10.

Exeter—News and short subjects. 2, 5, 8. "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

Fenway—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:43, 9:58.

Kenmore—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2:15, 5:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Modern—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30.

Old South Newsreel—"Hitler's Plan," "Mr. Strauss Takes a Walk," Kaltenborn and McCrary, shorts, newsreel. Continuous from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:40, 9:30.

Paramount—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Footlight Parade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"About Face," William Tracy. "Information Please," Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "British Columbia," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:00. "The World at War" 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:58, 8:48.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Red Time Story," Fredric March. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:40. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

Telepix—"World Series Pictures," "Information Please," "Carnival in Rio," "India," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Moscow Strikes Back," commentary by Edward G. Robinson. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:25. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—"David Harum," 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:05.

Uptown—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2:25, 5:30, 8:20. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Are Husband's Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew, Jane Wyman. "Battle of Midway," 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. "Romance on the Range," Gabby Hayes. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Tuxan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:50, 8. "Gentlemen After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 3:25, 9:35.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, J. B. B.

Coolidge Corner: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway," 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 2, 8.
University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 7.
Strand: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. Lynn Bari. 2:33, 9:22. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 4:11, 7:55. "Battle of Midway," 2, 5:13, 9:04.
Codman Square: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.
Uphams — "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2, 5, 8. "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 3:24, 8:19. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2:05, 7, 9:43.
Park: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 3:15, 9:10. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:50, 8:10.
Hyde Park: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Sombrero Kid," Don Barry. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall. "You're Telling Me," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 8:15. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne. "Borrowed Hero." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 2:50, 5:53, 8:56. Short subjects.
Mystic: "Lady Gangster," 2:10, 7, 9:35. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:03. "Moonlight Masquerade," Eddie Foy, Jr. 1:58, 7:40.
Orpheum: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:35. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:23, 8:30. "Smart Alecks," Bobby Jordan. 2:15, 7, 9:58.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3:20, 9:28. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Mississippi Gambler." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:50, 8:30. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:35, 6:45, 10.
Square: "Dance Hall," 1:50, 4:50, 8. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Gentlemen After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Ships with Wings," John Clements. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Hillbilly Blitzkrieg," Bud Duncan, C. Nazzarro. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Strand: "Cross Road," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mokey," Donna Reed. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "We Go Fast," Ray Bolger, John Carroll. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binny Barnes. "Murder in the Big House," Van Johnson. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Yokel Boy," Joan Davis, Albert Dekker. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 3:09, 7:54. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" J. Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Hardwick, Ralph Bellamy.

Flying Stewardess Keeps Her Tennis Togs In Ireland, Other Clothes in New York

By Inez Whitely Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dorothy Bohanna keeps her tennis racket and sneakers in Ireland so she won't have to bother with them every time she flies over and wants to have a game. But she leaves most of her things in New York. She only gets over to Ireland a couple of times a month, you know.—Or maybe you didn't know, but she is one of the seven "Flying Ace" stewardesses of the American Export Airlines.

These young women, serving on the company's trans-Atlantic airliners, make the crossing twice a month, and do it in the same matter-of-fact way that they would ride a Fifth Avenue bus. They have three days' leave in Ireland, where they bicycle, enjoying the beauty of the countryside, play tennis, golf, attend "cinemas," or dance for recreation. In New York their "shore leave" is 10 days.

It doesn't sound like a hazardous job, does it? If you suggested it were, Miss Bohanna would laugh and cite others right on the ground that she considered more so.

She is a forthright person with an engaging smile that would certainly reassure a timid first-voyager out above mid-Atlantic. Her duty is, of course, to look after the comfort of passengers, and she says that she is frequently so busy and the hours pass so quickly that, if she didn't look out of the window occasionally, she would never know she was crossing the ocean, "it is so smooth."

She is proud of the fact that she was privileged to be the stewardess on a recent record-breaking crossing made in only 19 hours and 54 minutes flying time. The flights vary in duration from 17 up to 25 hours and the stewardess is on duty continuously except when a steward relieves her, generally between meals or when passengers are asleep.

There are eleven in the crew of each "Flying Ace" and while a steward does the cooking, the stewardess is responsible for serving meals. No dishes are washed on board unless a weather emergency delay arises, says Miss Bohanna, as enough are carried for all meals.

Trans-Atlantic crossings require even more than the usual dexterity of practised hostesses in the preparation of meals, she explains. The 26 passengers must be supplied with such hot foods as the customary diplomatic favorite, filet mignon; and because all liquids, even boiling water, take longer to cook at high ocean altitudes, the time element must be constantly remembered.

And, if there are small children on board (on one trip seven returned to their homes, five British and two Russian), special foods must be prepared. For one infant for which Miss Bohanna cared while his mother slept, a formula was made up and kept on ice and his usual four-hour feeding schedule was carefully observed.

Clearheaded, calm, capable, and alert, each "Flying Ace" girl is ready to take sure command of any sudden situation. Chosen primarily for agreeable personality, natural charm, and poise, each one, in addition, must be a qualified, registered nurse, and also an experienced airline hostess of previously proven record.

For a year and eighteen months, Miss Bohanna worked on the transcontinental planes of the TWA Airlines, before being chosen for her present important and thrilling job.

"Do I mind the ocean crossing more than going over the Rocky Mountains?" she laughed. "No. Honestly, I do not."

The personal baggage of an airline hostess is limited to 20 pounds, and the company supplies complete equipment. They are given uniforms, topcoat and, extra raincoat, blouses, hats, gloves, shoes, their first three pairs of stockings, a purse, wrist watch, and suitcase. Salaries begin at $165 monthly, and are raised every six months.

So far, American Export Airlines has no restriction against any stewardess getting married while in their employ, although it might require a bit of skillful domestic arranging to direct a home and make regular trans-Atlantic flights, Miss Bohanna believes.

Friends in the air service can't always keep their dates, she explained. On a recent Friday night in Ireland, she found her usual companionable "date" (an airline pilot) was on a Brazilian flight. Monday evening, however, found them enjoying a New York motion picture performance together.

Humorously, the girl who makes ocean flying her daily living tells of her one and only attack of "air fear" when aforesaid pilot quite recently took her up in a small, open-cockpit plane to show her a few minutes' view of her own rooftop on Long Island. The openness of the tiny craft was what bothered her—and her one and only student "jeep" flight, ended with trembling hands and shaky knees.

But let the designated day of her next scheduled trans-Atlantic crossing arrive—and fog, thunderstorm, or blizzard hold no hazards for Stewardess Dorothy Bohanna. Bag already packed, she's off again by air for Ireland. It's all in the viewpoint, she says.

Dorothy Bohanna knows just how small this globe of a world is. As stewardess on one of the trans-Atlantic airliners of American Export Airlines, Inc., she hops across a large portion of its surface and back again in practically no time at all and thinks nothing of it—except that she enjoys the job immensely.

Craig McGeachy Now Britain's First Woman Diplomat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Great Britain has selected as its first full-fledged woman diplomat Canadian-born Craig McGeachy, a member of the British Embassy staff here for the last year and a half.

Miss McGeachy has been made one of the half dozen "first secretaries" at the Embassy here, in recognition of her work done for the Ministry of Economic Warfare under Mr. Noel Hall. Her appointment was recommended to London by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Hall.

Women members of Parliament, organized to achieve a greater degree of equality for women in Britain's industrial, governmental, and social life, have been urging the appointment of women to the diplomatic service for some time.

Miss McGeachy, who seldom hears her name pronounced correctly (McGay-hee) by Americans, is a native of London, Ontario, and a graduate of the University of Toronto. She spent 10 years in Geneva at League of Nations headquarters before coming to Washington.

Though she is attached to the Ministry of Economic Warfare which deals with food, blockades and such, Miss McGeachy, being the highest-ranking woman at the Embassy, has become a contact person for all sorts of women's groups seeking to know more about women's part in Britain's war effort. She has traveled widely and addressed many women's groups since her arrival in the United States early in 1941.

This summer Miss McGeachy spent two months in Britain and arrived back to report that the people at home are in lively, high spirits despite their rigorous life.

"It seems paradoxical," she says, "but since the people's war effort is directed, they seem much happier and alert. They have brighter, happier looks."

Miss McGeachy believes that people's thoughts will have a bigger part in winning the war than many realize at the present time. That is why, when she sees a friend in uniform, she is a bit envious of the life that women in military service lead, but not for long.

"They look so fit and all the lines have gone out of their faces because they only have to do what they are told," she says. "I tell them that my job is harder because I always have to be thinking up new ideas; that's why I look haggard when they are fresh and bright."

Miss McGeachy, a blonde who leans to soft fabrics, furs, and veils, belies the idea that business women have to be brusque or unladylike. M. H.

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Colorful Table Decorations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a small buffet supper, table decorations that are colorful yet simple can be arranged with fruit and vegetables. For an autumn table, deep wine or maroon as the motif, with gold and green accessories makes an attractive color scheme. Dark red apples, eggplant, pomegranates can furnish the red shades, with persimmons, bananas, and oranges supplying the gold. Pile them into a fruit dish or basket in the center of the table, and around this arrange sprays of cockscomb intertwined with green leaves from any shrub.

On both sides of the centerpiece place gay little figurines fashioned from artichokes. To make them, cut the tops of the 'chokes across to make an even, flat stand. Use an inch slice of carrot to form the bodice, and into the carrot, with toothpicks, fasten a half a green bean for each arm. Three green peas fastened with broken ends of toothpicks will serve as buttons and a small, maroon-colored Italian onion as the head, with eyes and nose of cloves. A short "string" from the bean will do for the mouth, and a shapely corner of lettuce leaf makes a dainty bonnet.

Maroon-colored candles in golden candlesticks will complete your delightful and colorful table setting. E. S. J.

Sugar-Saving Recipes for Cranberry Pies

The little berry which the Pilgrims learned of from the Indians is now big business. Between the middle of September and the first of March each year, 50,000,000 pounds of fresh cranberries are consumed at the table of Mr. and Mrs. America. This ruddy harvest is garnered in the states of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington.

The following sugar-saving recipes for the cranberry pies pictured on this page should account for the disappearance of some of the 1942-43 crop of berries.

Hollywood Pie

¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
¾ cup corn syrup (dark or white)
¼ cup water
3 cups fresh cranberries
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped walnuts
2 tablespoons butter
1 8-inch baked pie shell
2 egg whites
4 tablespoons corn syrup.

Blend sugar and cornstarch, add corn syrup and water and bring to boil. Add cranberries and raisins; cook until cranberry skins pop open. Add walnuts and butter. Cool but do not stir. Beat egg whites stiff, gradually adding corn syrup. Pour filling into baked pie shell; pile meringue in a ring around edge of pie. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) until golden—about 15 minutes. Makes one 8-inch pie.

Cranberry Mince Pie

2 cups Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce
1 package prepared mincemeat
Pie pastry.

Combine cranberry sauce and mincemeat and heat to soften and blend filling. Fill pastry-lined 8-inch pie plate with mixture; arrange strips of pastry, crisscross fashion, over top. Brush with milk. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 30-35 minutes. Makes one 8-inch pie.

Ten-Minute Cranberry Sauce

1 cup corn syrup (dark or white)
1 cup sugar
1¾ cups water
4 cups fresh cranberries

Boil corn syrup, sugar, and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil, without stirring, until all the skins pop open—about 5 minutes. Remove from heat and allow the sauce to remain in saucepan until cool. Makes 1 quart sauce.

Cape Cod Cranberry Pie

1 cup maple syrup or 1 cup dark or white corn syrup or ½ cup honey
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon salt
4 cups fresh cranberries
Grated rind ½ lemon
2 tablespoons butter
Pie pastry

Combine maple syrup with sugar, flour, and salt mixed together; heat to blend mixture. Add cranberries; cook slowly until all the skins pop open. Add lemon rind and butter. Cool, but do not stir. Pour into pastry-lined 9-inch pie plate. Cover with top crust and brush with milk. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 minutes.

Cranberry Chiffon Pie

2 cups fresh cranberries
½ cup water
3 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
½ cup corn syrup (dark or white)
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
3 egg whites
1 9-inch baked pie shell
½ cup cream, whipped

Cook cranberries in water until all the skins pop open. Put through fine sieve, add to egg yolks beaten with sugar and half the corn syrup. Cook over hot water until thickened. Add gelatin, softened in cold water, and lemon juice. Cool. Fold in egg whites, whipped stiff, with remaining corn syrup. Fill baked pie shell; chill. Top with whipped cream.

Try one of these cranberry pies for dessert.

Things to Know About Salt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you never realized that common table salt was such a versatile household article. Here are a few of its more unusual uses:

Cut flowers keep longer when a pinch of salt is added to the water in which the flowers are placed.

To avoid a ring after cleaning with gasoline, rub spots on washable goods with a strong solution of salt before applying gasoline.

Gasoline odors can easily be removed from hands by rubbing them with a little moistened salt.

Perspiration stains may be removed by soaking in a solution of salt before washing. Use a handful of salt to each quart of water.

To remove stains and discoloration from china and earthenware, rub stains with salt moistened with a little water.

To remove dirt from curtains, add half a cup of salt to the water in which curtains are being soaked. The dirt loosens more rapidly.

To clean silver, add ½ cup salt and ¾ cup soap flakes to sufficient cold water to cover silver in aluminum pan. Remove from fire as soon as it boils. Wash silver in hot soapy water, dry thoroughly.

Saving Their State's Wheat Crop Just Part Of the Day's Work to Kansas Farm Women

By Mary Smith
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dickinson County, Kansas

Without any question, now that it's all over, Kansas farm women saved the State's second largest wheat crop, which was planted and harvested under the most distressing conditions. Floods which came in planting season, and again in the spring, delayed the harvest from two to six weeks.

Although every available man in the rural communities, including most of the ministers, was on the job, and high school boys and others came out from towns, still there wasn't enough labor. So, without any fanfare of publicity, without trick uniforms or photographs in the roto sections, Kansas mothers and daughters, and often grandmothers, took to the fields—and if there is any piece of farm machinery Dickinson County women, or women elsewhere in the State, haven't operated, we have yet to hear of it.

Wet weather, resulting in weedy, tangled wheat, made it impossible to use combines on many farms. Binders were hooked up to tractors wherever possible, or the farmer waited for the neighbor's horses if he had none of his own.

Every possible makeshift had to be used. Haybucks were used for picking up wheat bundles and taking them to threshing machines; and homemade blowers were rigged up to blow the wheat from the trucks to the storage space, because the one thing women probably didn't do was wield scoop shovels. Women had far more patience with the methods needed to harvest the blown-down fields than the men and their persistence probably saved a good many extra bushels.

Need for Threshing

The necessity for threshing rather than combining, brought threshing crews back into the fields, and that meant extra cooking. High school boys from towns brought big and enthusiastic appetites to the table three times a day—but the tables groaned with food as usual.

But it wasn't only the wheat harvest that gave farm women extra work this summer. Floods also delayed corn planting, haying, and about every other operation, all of which piled up in a few weeks' season—and had to be done. Women drove corn planters and cultivators, cut and helped harvest hay, and drove tractors for plowing, in addition to driving the wheat trucks to market day after day.

All this in addition to their regular work—the chickens, the garden, the house, canning and preserving.

Feeding pigs and other farm animals was another "must" on the farm wife's schedule. One attractive woman who stopped in for a few minutes with a town friend while she was waiting for machinery repairs, hurried off as soon as possible explaining that her porch and kitchen were full of lambs, that had to be fed. Wet weather greatly complicated the lambing season and again the wives and children helped out.

You'd never know, when these farm women come into town in their crisp print frocks or two-piece sports suits, with neat permanent waves and bright kerchiefs tied around their heads, that they had just come from days on a tractor. They have most expensive-looking coats of tan, and they have managed to keep a lot of things going in their communities which you might think would have been put off at least until the wheat was in.

Rural clubs and Farm Bureau units have done a tremendous amount of Red Cross sewing this summer and are now signing up for various classes and for surgical dressings.

The county USO drive hit the harvest season, owing to delays of one kind and another, but every rural community turned to and brought in more than its quota, sometimes 100 per cent more. Men and women carried on the drive after their days in the fields.

States west of the Mississippi are still rather close to pioneer days and their people retain many of the pioneer virtues. It is still natural for these descendants of pioneers to consider it their own business to get themselves out of difficulties, and that it is their responsibility to help out friends and neighbors in a tight spot.

All Work Together

In the last couple of years to a greater extent than for many years, machinery and labor have been pooled, not only for harvest, but for all sorts of rural activities. When families have to move, and truck transportation is not available, neighbors get their farm trucks together and spend a Sunday on a moving job. All the members of the family join in and make it a covered-dish picnic, where "a pleasant time is had by all." Usually, they not only move the furniture, but help get everything to rights, so the family can start in on farm work Monday morning.

One rural club not only helped a family move, but at an all-day meeting painted and papered the long-abandoned farmhouse. Women have cleaned, papered, and painted the rural schoolhouses, too, many of which were reopened this fall because scarcity of rubber forbids the continued consolidation of certain districts.

Now that there has been a little let-up in farm work—celebrated by country picnics, "settling up" parties for threshing crews, and family reunions—women are moving in to meet a new emergency. Hundreds in Kansas who at one time taught school have taken examinations and are going back to the rural schoolhouses so that they can be kept open. In most instances the best-qualified woman in the district has simply taken this on along with her other jobs.

Labor Shortage Increases

The shortage of farm labor, just now beginning to hit the top headlines, has been in existence in the farm belt almost ever since the draft went into effect and defense plants began to call for workers.

Dickinson County has lost more than 1,000 population in one year (from March 1, 1941, to March 1, 1942). Many more have left since then. The labor shortage and the demand for greater production, up until now, has been accepted as one of the inevitable accompaniments of a global war. But when, as in many cases, only two people, a man of 60 and a woman of 50, are left on a 240-acre farm, what will happen in 1943?

There is one immutable fact in the farm belt—in order to plant and harvest crops, human labor, working without regard to hours, is necessary. Ripening wheat waits on no man's convenience and corn must be planted when the soil is right. Vegetables and fruit must be picked and canned when they are ready, even if it means the farmer's wife has to rise at 4 a. m. and work 'round the clock. Regardless of the amount of labor-saving machinery inside or outside the farm home, regardless of whether farms are electrified, human labor is needed to operate the machinery—and that's only one of the places the women come in.

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Bake Your Own Beans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baked beans in tin cans will be discontinued for the duration of the war. So, housewives, if you serve beans, you'll bake them yourself—and like them!

In line with the food conservation program of one or more meatless days a week, the old New England tradition of Saturday night baked beans might well be followed by all homemakers during wartime. Moreover, you have no idea until you've lived under such a regime what a tremendous help it is to have the menu for one evening in the week definitely established.

Here's a recipe which has proved so popular that the originator now bakes beans for most of her neighbors.

Old-Fashioned Boston Baked Beans

2 cups pea beans
1 teaspoon mustard
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon soda
3 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons molasses
¼ teaspoon ginger
½ pound salt pork

Soak beans overnight in water to cover. Next morning, parboil until the skins break and curl when blown upon. (This is fun.) Mix all dry ingredients and the molasses in a bowl with one cup of hot water. Pour over beans in bean pot. Remove rind from pork, score deeply, and place on top of beans. Bake in a slow oven from 6 to 7 hours, until beans take on a rich golden brown color. M. S. C.

"This gate of the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT NO previous period in human history has the need for a safe retreat from widespread danger and menacing evil been more insistent. At no previous period has the line of demarcation between combatant and noncombatant been so indistinguishable. Never before have the women and children, the aged and the infirm, the sick and the wounded, been forced into the battle line by relentless air war, or by unprovoked and unannounced invasion. In such attacks no human footsteps, no hurried flight, not even prepared shelters, have been found invulnerable. Nevertheless there is a sure remedy ever at hand.

"Open to me the gates of righteousness: I will go into them, and I will praise the Lord: this gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter," sang the Psalmist in a paean of exaltation and aspiration.

The prayer of aspiration, of spiritual recognition, brings a state of preparedness for the acceptance of divine messages; it may be said to ripen thought to apprehend divine direction. And as the inward voice becomes clearer and more defined to human consciousness, men listen for it and, hearkening to its instruction, cherish and obey these precious intuitions.

Thus it is that the regeneration of human consciousness begins and the vision of spiritual attainment draws men ever onward and upward, in pursuit and practice, towards their goal—the true or exact knowledge of good, the Science of God.

"This gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter," offers opportunity, progress, sanctuary, and as this invitation and its promise is accepted and utilized, it leads those who enter in ever on to wider and deeper understanding—to the demonstration of spiritual security and power. Above all, it leads them on to an inward peace which will withstand the assaults and onslaughts of error and reveal the new heaven and the new earth.

Into the citadel of spiritual thinking no would-be murderous thought can enter. Even as a safe refuge was found by Daniel among the lions, and by Jesus in the tomb, where he worked out his great victory over death, so today it can be demonstrated that the spiritual idea, inseparable from its divine origin, cannot be hurt or destroyed. Spiritual understanding of this fact preserves men in the knowledge of immortal being, dwelling in the bosom of God, inviolate and inviolable.

Thus it will be demonstrated that "this gate of the Lord" and the sanctuary of spiritual thinking to which it gives entrance are dependent upon no human circumstance or mortal planning, but are found and preserved in the alert, receptive consciousness of the individual who trusts and praises God. Access is attained in progressive measure through wisdom, purity, spiritual understanding, spiritual communion, sought and practiced, whatever the aggressive temptations to believe that danger and violence can disturb and disrupt the sanctuary and invade the gates of righteousness. With an ever-increasing discernment of the power of divine law to protect them, men lay hold of that power which is manifest in health and harmony, acknowledging no Mind but that "which was also in Christ Jesus."

Under the marginal heading, "Spiritual gateway," Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 538): **"Truth should, and does, drive error out of all selfhood. Truth is a two-edged sword, guarding and guiding. Truth places the cherub wisdom at the gate of understanding to note the proper guests."** Here we may get a picture of what the Psalmist calls "this gate of the Lord." How often in the Bible do we find that "the Lord" introduces the thought of understanding of spiritual dominion, the understanding of the spiritual nature of man, and therefore dominion over the claims of false selfhood. This passage makes it clear that the function of Truth, of divine Science in human experience, is to reveal and preserve true selfhood, spiritual individuality, and to express the wisdom which separates the real from the unreal, the spiritual from the material. Thus is "the gate of understanding" guarded for every faithful student following in the Master's steps, through the light which Christian Science has thrown upon the Scriptures.

Christ Jesus not only revealed his sonship in conscious at-one-ment with his Father, but he also showed that all men could claim their relationship with Him. He could find and dwell in the "secret place." It is the meaning of this "secret place" which Mrs. Eddy so beautifully illumines on page 244 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." She writes, **"The 'secret place,' whereof David sang, is unquestionably man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness, even the inner sanctuary of divine Science, in which mortals do not enter without a struggle or sharp experience, and in which they put off the human for the divine."** The opportunity for each one is here clearly presented, not indeed as something belonging only to the few, but as the "spiritual state" of man in God's likeness. He who enters without fear, nay, with praise, into the "gate of the Lord," finds this inner sanctuary. He learns in humbly putting off the human for the divine what has been bestowed upon man by reason of his divine origin. He learns that this, his real selfhood, is his own inviolate possession, to be realized and expressed spiritually in all eternity. Here then is the significance of "this gate of the Lord," of which the Psalmist sings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Knee-deep in October

There's a strange fascination
About the kind of gold
That gleams in the treetops
Manifold;
But grasp it, if you will,
And stuff it in a bin,
There'll be just leaf dust
When you go in.
The memory of color
Is easier to keep;
Knee-deep in October
When the root's asleep
Gather up the scarlets
And the purples and brown,
And make a mental mountain
Where you can go down.
The present is so fleeting,
The best you can do
Is heap yourself with memories
To come back to.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

"In Small Things There Is Great Rest"

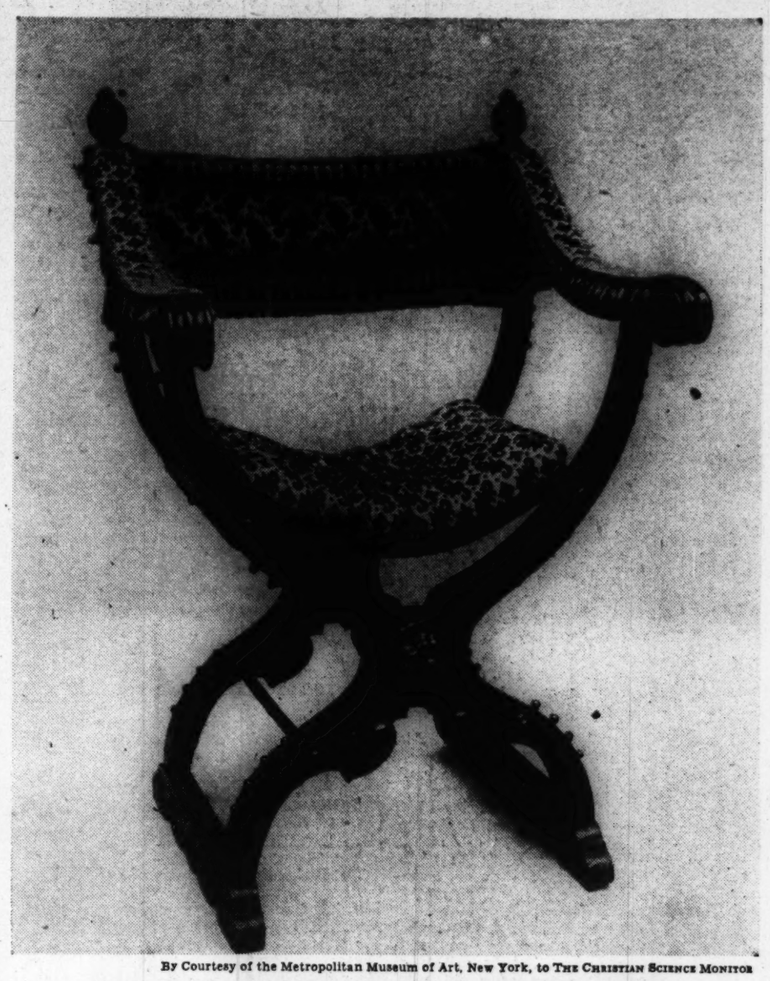
In small things there is great rest:
The sight of a wren on a spring day,
Busily making her little nest;

A candle bright on a window-sill,
Its flame quiet, its pure ray
Shining out on a dark hill;

A brook singing the whole night long;
The good scent of a cedar-wood fire;
A kettle tuning up for a song;

Pure light on a pigeon's wings,
Up over a sunset spire.
There is deep rest in little things.

NANCY BYRD TURNER



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ITALIAN "DANTE" CHAIR, MADE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRS, AS WE KNOW THEM, came into common use in the sixteenth century. Hitherto, for their history dates back four millennia, they had symbolized rank, ecclesiastical or political.

This folding chair, made in Italy in the sixteenth century, has been called the "Dante" chair. Though differing from the chair styles that subsequently became fashionable, it was a comfortable as well as ornate adjunct to the household. The sumptuous taste of the Renaissance is reflected in the elaborate woodcarving and rich upholstery.

All Because of a Cabby

HE SHOULD HAVE WORN mustachios. Everything else was perfect—the worn black hat, the careless cravat, the reins looped about his wrist, even the newspaper that in Italy would have come wrapped around an enormous sandwich of salami and cheese, to be read while the horse munched at his oats. And the vehicle, drawn up meticulously at the curb, might have come from Italy also.

There were others at that triangular cabstand: two or three of the kind we used to call "rockaways," a surrey, a democrat, even something that looked amazingly like a tallyho. But this small horse-drawn carriage, a cross between the British victoria and the French-Canadian calèche, could have been nowhere more at home than in Italy, especially in Rome.

The sight of it took me back over the years, and over the ocean as well, to the Italy of 1926 and a cabstand outside the venerable Hotel Massimo d'Azeglio. There, while we lingered over a late breakfast of eggs poached in olive oil and crisp rolls, we could see the cabman drowsing on his box; or, if we were a little early, we could watch him roll across the square and pull up beneath the window, quite certain that we would need him before long.

Rome was plentifully supplied with taxicabs in that year, but we would have none of them. In Paris, one took a fiacre to drive up the Champs-Elysées and through the Bois, much as today people take a carriage drive in one of Boston's or New York's resurrected vehicles. In Rome, where the distances are not great and the loiterer vastly rewarded, the small, metered, horse-drawn cabs conveyed us everywhere, without hurry, and gave us perspectives that we might otherwise have missed.

It was wonderful to watch the façade of an ancient building approach, extend itself, and loom almost above our heads, changing in line and color and emphasis with each step of our plodding beast, each roll of the wheels. We never passed so swiftly that we were not able to stop and enjoy some lovely vista, some brooding monument of time. A glimpse of the cypresses of the Palatine, a marble arch worn smooth and golden as old cheese, a carved figure made more characterful yet by the discolorations of centuries, and color, softened and grown subtle, which might have flashed by unperceived, accompanied our chariot as we moved; entering our eyes, our nostrils, our very skins, to share with us its meanings.

So might young Marius have known it, as he went forth in town sunshine that was "like a mist of fine gold-dust spread through the air."

Sounds, too, became as separate voices; not blended or blurred by the beat of an engine, but the distinct speech and song of men and women, children, the stones themselves, and the marble; each accent falling upon the ear like music as we passed. The singing did not go on all night long, as in Naples; but Rome itself was a melody of sun and green cypress almost vocal against old marble and falling water and bells.

A good many days, this cabman was also our cicerone, a relationship which gave our excursions an easy, informal character. It mattered little that our Italian was largely derived from opera libsettos and Latin roots, and that he knew no English. We managed with what we had, often with amusing consequences. Once, when he drew up with a flourish in the square before the Victor Immanuel Memorial, and all I could think of were the words of the aria, "Com' è bello," I was taken to task for damning with faint praise. "Grandioso," it seems, was the proper word. Quite. Even then I could wish that this simple fellow was not so proud of that magnificent pile, or of the spirit that had created it.

The man was a wag. He took delight in showing us those extraordinary portrait busts of Garibaldi's captains marching along the Janiculum drive, and was a little disappointed that we did not respond quite as he had expected. But these men, we remembered, had fought for freedom; and on the Campo Militare, which their marble eyes surveyed from those heights, young men and boys uniformed in black shirts were parading even then. The Great Liberator's grandson had already fled the city.

It happened to be Sunday. Near Santa Cecilia in Trastévere, we caught sight of a christening party entering the church and, following it, watched the rites at the ancient font. The baby, like so many Roman children, had the lovely, melting beauty of a Raphael or a del Sarto cherub. My "com' è bello" was convenient there, and so were gifts of a new American handkerchief and some silver coins. It was a lovely day. Below, the gold and white city, plumed with green and shot with the silver arrow of the Tiber, spread shining in the sun.

We had seen few that day but ordinary people who lived and worked and brought up their families in that city, no officials or politicos; we had met nothing but good humor and kindliness. And it seemed to us that, even when one remembers forever the beauties and the grandeurs of a city, the friendliness of its people and the quality of their spirit can make it eternal and that alone. For Christianity planted here the seeds of what can never be completely changed, never utterly destroyed. It must bloom again.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

I Would Come Back to Hills

I would come back to hills
When this is over, to walk with you
And share the touch of rain
Upon our cheeks, the warmth of sun;
I would come back to follow streams
Where the currents ripple and hold
The soft reflection of suns and moons.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

"Questa è la porta dell'Eterno"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN NESSUN altro periodo precedente nella storia umana, il bisogno di un rifugio sicuro dal pericolo da ogni parte e dal male minacciante è stato più incalzante. In nessun periodo precedente la linea di separazione fra combattenti e civili è stata così impercettibile. Mai prima di oggi le donne ed i bambini, i vecchi e gl'infermi, i malati ed i feriti sono stati forzati al fronte della battaglia da guerra aerea implacabile o da invasione non provocata nè annunciata. In tali attacchi nessuno dei passi umani, nessuna fuga affrettata, e neppure ricoveri preparati sono stati trovati invulnerabili. Tuttavia vi è un rimedio sicuro sempre accessibile.

"Apritemi le porte della giustizia; io entrerò per esse, e celebrerò l'Eterno. Questa è la porta dell'Eterno; i giusti entreranno per essa", cantò il Salmista in un canto trionfale di esaltazione e di aspirazione.

La preghiera d'aspirazione, di riconoscimento spirituale, reca uno stato di preparazione per accettare i messaggi divini; si può dire che matura il pensiero per percepire la direzione divina. Ed in misura che la voce interna diviene più chiara e definita per l'umana coscienza, gli uomini tendono l'orecchio verso di essa e, ascoltando la sua istruzione, amano ed obbediscono queste preziose intuizioni.

È così che comincia la rigenerazione della coscienza umana e che la visione del conseguimento spirituale attira gli uomini sempre più avanti ed in alto, nel proseguimento e nella pratica, verso il loro scopo—la vera od esatta conoscenza del bene, la Scienza di Dio.

Questa "porta dell'Eterno", per la quale "i giusti entreranno", offre opportunità, progresso, santuario, ed in quanto che quest'invito e la sua promessa sono accettati ed utilizzati conduce quelli che entrano a sempre più ampia e più profonda comprensione—alla dimostrazione della sicurezza e potenza spirituali. Sopra di tutto, li conduce verso una pace interiore che resisterà gli assalti e gli attacchi dell'errore e rivelerà il nuovo cielo e la nuova terra.

Nella fortezza del pensiero spirituale nessuna intenzione assassina di pensiero può entrare. Appunto come un rifugio altrettanto sicuro fu trovato da Daniele fra i leoni, e da Gesù nella tomba, dove operò la sua grande vittoria sulla morte, così oggigiorno si può dimostrare che l'idea spirituale, inseparabile dalla sua divina origine, non può nè essere lesa nè distrutta. Il comprendimento spirituale di questo fatto conserva gli uomini nella conoscenza dell'essere immortale, dimorante nel seno di Dio, inviolato ed inviolabile.

Così sarà dimostrato che questa "porta dell'Eterno" ed il santuario del pensiero spirituale al quale dà ingresso non dipendono da alcuna circostanza umana o progetto mortale, ma si trovano e sono conservate nella coscienza vigilante, ricettiva dell'individuo che ha fiducia in Dio e Lo loda. L'accesso viene raggiunto in misura crescente per mezzo di sapienza, purezza, comprendimento spirituale, comunione spirituale, cercata e praticata, qualunque siano le tentazioni aggressive a credere che il pericolo e la violenza possono disturbare e disorganizzare il santuario, ed invadere le porte della giustizia. Con discernimento sempre crescente della potenza della legge divina a proteggerli, gli uomini afferrano tale potenza che si manifesta in salute ed armonia, riconoscendo nessuna Mente eccetto quella "che era pure in Cristo Gesù".

Sotto il titolo marginale "Ingresso spirituale", Mary Baker Eddy scrive in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 538): "La Verità deve—e fa—scacciare l'errore fuori da tutto il vero essere. La Verità è una spada a doppio taglio, che protegge e guida. La Verità pone il cherubino della sapienza all'ingresso del comprendimento per prender nota degli ospiti ammessi". Qui possiamo vedere ciò che il Salmista chiama questa "porta dell'Eterno". Quante volte nella Bibbia troviamo che "l'Eterno" introduce il pensiero del comprendimento del dominio spirituale, il comprendimento della natura spirituale dell'uomo, e quindi il dominio sopra le pretese del falso io od essere. Questo passo rende chiaro che la funzione della Verità, della Scienza divina nell'esperienza umana è di rivelare e di conservare il vero essere, l'individualità spirituale, e di esprimere la sapienza che separa il reale dall'irreale, lo spirituale dal materiale. Così "la porta del comprendimento" è protetta per ogni studente fedele che segue le orme del Maestro, per mezzo della luce che la Scienza Cristiana ha gettato sulle Scritture.

Cristo Gesù non soltanto rivelò la sua figliolanza in cosciente unione col Padre suo, ma mostrò altresì che tutti gli uomini potevano attribuirsi la loro relazione con Lui. Egli poteva trovare il "luogo segreto" e dimorarvi. È il significato di questo "luogo segreto" che Mrs. Eddy illumina così magnificamente a pagina 244 di *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*. Essa scrive: "Il 'luogo segreto', di cui cantò Davide, è senza dubbio lo stato spirituale dell'uomo all'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, appunto il santuario interiore della Scienza divina, nel quale i mortali non entrano senza uno sforzo od un'esperienza violenta, e nel quale spogliano l'umano per rivestire il divino". L'opportunità per ognuno è qui presentata chiaramente, non invero come cosa appartenente soltanto ai pochi, ma come lo "stato spirituale" dell'uomo alla somiglianza di Dio. Colui che entra senza paura, anzi con lode, nella "porta dell'Eterno", trova questo santuario interiore. Egli impara, spogliando umilmente l'umano per rivestire il divino, che cosa è stato donato all'uomo a causa della sua origine divina. Impara che questo, il suo vero essere, è il suo possesso inviolabile, da esser realizzato ed espresso spiritualmente per tutta l'eternità. Qui dunque è il significato di questa "porta dell'Eterno" di cui canta il Salmista.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

That Is the Way We Think of Charleston

OCTOBER IN CHARLESTON is what spring must be in Alaska. It comes so suddenly it is like cool spring water to a throat-parched traveller. It has always seemed to me that our Sundays through the fall and winter are especially beautiful. Little yellow butterflies flit here and there; people promenade for the sheer joy of it along the high Battery. The water in the quiet harbor is blue as it has not been all the summer. Friend greets friend.

The fall is long, lasting often up to Christmas. The flower women bring in zinnias with the goldenrod and that lovely spiked purple weed well after Thanksgiving. Roses bloom on until it freezes. We know it does freeze in Charleston but we do not like to face it until we have to. Not long at a time, ever. When we have turned off the water pipes and are grimly determined to make the best of it, the sun comes out, and it is all over. It seldom, very seldom, snows. We are too close to the sea for that. Even in January tiny signs that it is nearly over are evidenced, and by February, we are well on the way to spring again. A long spring and a longer fall; that is the way we think of Charleston. When the air is cool in the shade and warm in the sun and a gentle sea breeze is blowing, we will tell you that it is a typical Charleston day. . . .

The city belongs personally to every one of us. For many years now I have been seeking the reason for this devotion. In the Orient, with my spine at ease in the familiar curves of a Charleston rocking chair before a coal grate fire, with the sounds of the East coming in through the window, I have asked the question. Almost it was answered for me without words by the portrait of a Carolina gentleman over the mantel in dull gold frame, which had crossed the wide Pacific to act as hallmark for his children in exile.

I have asked it, teacup in hand, in a Paris drawing-room with the sound of Charleston voices about me. I have asked it at random of students, porters on trains, diplomats and laundresses. I have asked it of high and low, wherever I have met a Charlestonian away from home. Always they seem surprised that I ask it. The answer seems so obvious it would be banal to analyze. Of course they love Charleston better than any place on earth—of course—but again I reiterate, why?

Why does the smell of pluff mud and fertilizer plants seem aromatic to our nostrils? Why does the salt flatness of artesian water quench our thirst? Why do houses on narrow streets with no place to park seem preferable to boulevards? Why do we enjoy being awakened before time by the raucous, unintelligible jargon of a shrimp vendor? We are perfectly aware that life is not ideal here; we know our frailties better than we would have the world know that we know them. . . .

Yes, as Rebecca remarked, "Chas'n don't change none and it keep all de odder place on earth from seem natchel."—From "Mellowed by Time," by ELIZABETH O'NEILL VERNER. (Columbia, South Carolina: Bostick & Thornley.)

Dickens's Palace in Italy

THERE IS NOT IN ITALY, they say (and I believe them), a lovelier residence than the Palazzo Peschiere, or Palace of the Fishponds, whither we removed as soon as our three months' tenancy of the Pink Jail (Villa Bagnerello) at Albaro had ceased and determined, . . .

All its apartments are beautiful in their proportions and decorations; but the great hall, some fifty feet in height, with three large windows at the end, overlooking the whole town of Genoa, the harbour, and the neighboring sea, affords one of the most fascinating and delightful prospects in the world.

Any house more cheerful and habitable than the great rooms are, within, would be difficult to conceive; . . . How you may wander on, from room to room, and never tire of the wild fancies on the walls and ceilings, as bright in their fresh colouring as if they had been painted yesterday; or how one floor, or even the great hall which opens on eight other rooms, is a spacious promenade; or how there are corridors and bed-chambers above, which we never use and rarely visit, and scarcely know the way through. . . .

But the prospect from the hall is like a vision to me. I go back to it, in fancy, as I have done in calm reality a hundred times a day; and stand there, looking out, with the sweet scents from the garden rising up about me, in a perfect dream of happiness. —From "Pictures from Italy," by CHARLES DICKENS. (1844.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Intimate Message: Washington

How Deep the German Guilt? ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

Strange as it may seem, the United States Government is today afraid for the German people. It is apprehensive that when German military power begins to crack that the oppressed peoples of Europe will rise up, take justice into their own hands and make short shrift of any German they find.

Nor is that all. Washington and London are acutely aware that the governments-in-exile of the conquered nations are strongly inclined in the same direction as their nationals. It is reliably reported that the Polish Government, whose country has been subjected to one of the most unmitigatedly brutal devastations in world history, is insistent that the German nation be judged on the basis of "an eye for an eye."

Similar sentiments in greater or lesser degree are found among the officials of the Czechoslovakian, Greek, Yugoslavian, Dutch, Belgian, French and Norwegian governments-in-exile. In fact, some of these met in a London conference last winter for the purpose of formulating their postwar policies toward Germany. At that time, Czech officials demanded that, as the first of the non-Germanic countries to fall before Nazi brutality, they be given the right to hang such German officials as they think guilty.

President's Warning

This increasingly fierce animosity toward all Germany and Germans has been receiving close attention in Washington, which recognizes it as one of the most serious problems to be faced after the war. On two occasions President Roosevelt has declared that while Germany's ringleaders must be brought to justice there must be no mass reprisals.

The first time the question arose was at a press conference late in August. At that time, a newspaperman asked the President if he were aware that the governments-in-exile were talking of "only a week" in which to settle accounts with the Germans. The President said that he knew of this tendency and that it was just the sort of thing which must be prevented.

United States officials are desperately anxious not to miss the chance of developing a durable and just postwar world and believe that to permit unchecked vengeance upon the German people would be to jeopardize the opportunity for building a warless Europe. Indiscriminate executions of Germans would, it is felt, lead not only to chaos but would also deepen the already fearful gap between the Germans and virtually all of the rest of Europe.

What applies to Germany, also applies in lesser degree to its satellites—Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

Interested persons are, however, raising the question as to just how strong the German punishment should be in the event that London and Washington are able to control the extent of postwar retribution. It is felt that some clarification is needed of President Roosevelt's statement on Oct. 7 that "the number of persons eventually found guilty will undoubtedly be extremely small compared to the total enemy populations."

No responsible person in Washington advocates that "the little man" or the mere tool of German brutality be summarily tried and punished. They do feel, nevertheless, that the wording of the President's message shows a lack of inclination to get to the bottom of what is happening under German rule today.

It is perfectly apparent that the highest Nazi Party and Gestapo officials will be on any United Nations list for quick judgment after the war. The crimes of such men as party leaders in the various occupied countries and of the controlling members of the Gestapo are too evident to be overlooked.

What of Army Chiefs?

But what about the high officers of the German Army? it is asked. Are they any less guilty of the enormous German crime against humanity than are the Nazi officials?

What about the officers who have directed the systematic pillage and torture in Russia? What about the men who planned and led the incredibly callous destruction of harmless Yugoslavian villages and cities? What about those who carried out the führer's orders and turned the peace of inoffensive and neutral Norway into a vast field of misery? Are these individuals, who number into the thousands, to be permitted to escape merely by saying that they are soldiers and were acting under military orders?

Close students of Germany point out that that was exactly what happened after the last war. The Prussian military mind was able to escape unscathed and it had no more given up in one war than it began plotting for another. The record of the German Army between 1919 and the advent of Hitler in 1933 is open for all to read. It is a record of unceasing intrigue against the democratic principles of the Weimar Republic, of a never-ending glorification of war for war's sake, of a bitter disdain for all that is worth while in human relations, whether German or foreign.

Yes, it is necessary for London and Washington to protect plain Hans and Elsa Schmidt against the fury of wild revenge. But how far should the United States and Britain go in overlooking the basic forces and training in Germany which made Hitler possible? This is the question which many persons are asking as they read the President's statement on the postwar surrender of Axis "war criminals."

The Country Speaks: Colorado

A Welcome Scent ..... *By Roscoe Fleming*

The Midwest's characteristic harvest odor is the musty dry-sweet smell of curing corn; that of the apple belts the tang of cider, and so on. The characteristic harvest odor of this high-plains region next the mountains is a slightly sour, pervasive one which scents the countryside around huge piles of livid roots stacksd at railroad sidings or arises from factories which stand right in the fields amid square miles of still-green plants that resemble giant spinach.

It's a reassuring odor—the drying of the sugar beet waiting its turn to be sliced into strips, fed into great cookers, turned into a clear white sirup which is eventually whirled, in centralizers, until it dries into a crust of sugar which is scraped off, washed with water, and made into pure white sugar. Pulp and tops go back to feed millions of meat-animals.

Some 90 of these factories are now busy, all the way from Michigan to the West Coast. The "fall campaign" is on—the culmination of the year's activity in scores of watered green irrigation oases amid the dun-colored sage and the roll of far dry grasslands. It usually lasts from about Oct. 1 to Jan. 1. This year it will last longer, because the sugar-beet business, a compact integration of agriculture and industry, senses its chance to imbed itself permanently against further cavil in the nation's economy, and went all-out this year.

Last spring the planters and processors aimed at a record-breaking 2,000,000 tons of sugar, from an equally record-breaking 1,000,000 acres.

Despite some early-season plow-ups here and there caused by an anticipated lack of labor and some anticipated light yields caused by early frosts, etc., they apparently will accomplish 90 per cent of that record.

Government estimates as of September are for crop of 13,004,000 tons of sugar beets from 989,000 acres, with an anticipated yield of 1,800,000 tons of sugar. This contrasts with a 10,311,000-ton crop last year, which produced about 1,600,000 tons of sugar.

There has been problem after problem, most of which the sugar producers are not willing to talk about, but the campaigns have started propitiously and they believe will end the same way

One example: Migratory harvest workers were apprehensive when the Government announced coming Western gas rationing and visualized themselves stranded far from home. Fast work on the part of the growers convinced most of them that gas rationing never is so rigid as to strand people in a strange community.

Factory staffs, though depleted, are made up of a nucleus of experienced people and fewer headaches were encountered here. Mostly these are people who dovetail other activities into the fall activity at the sugar plants. For instance, couples who operate mountain-resort hotels and cabin camps, gasoline stations, etc., usually close them when frost comes and spend three months working as a team in one of the sugar plants.

Naturally, the people of the United States will eat more beet sugar than ever before. Many in the East are already eating it for the first time, its transportation range having been extended because Caribbean shipping has been diverted to more important needs.

The beet men claim that consumers will not be able to tell the difference, though diners may fancy they can if they know they are eating beet sugar. During World War I, the beet men say, it required some persuasion to get British housewives to accept "that American cane stuff" in place of their accustomed beet sugar. Chemically, the two are indistinguishable, they say.

Colorado has resumed its place as the nation's sugar-beet sack—the leading producer of the root in acreage—after some years in second place to California due to quotas and drought. A few weeks ago the United States Employment Service estimated the State was then short about 3,500 of the manpower needed to harvest the beets, but officials said also at that time that the shortage could be made up through calling on townspeople, high school students if necessary, etc. Apparently this has been done, for there are no complaints of fatal shortages at any point, though there are points where people are toiling many extra hours.

Colorado will crop about 185,000 acres of beets, as compared with 132,000 last year. California, however, may produce slightly more sugar from its 178,000 acres, because of higher sugar content.

To Change the Subject:

So They're Different; So What? ..... *By Laura Haddock*

With the world growing so much smaller—as it certainly is—and with countless Americans now living in Great Britain and Australia as members of the armed forces, international understanding has stopped being an abstract idea. It now means getting along with the people we live beside.

Whether American sailors and British tars, for instance, get into disputes with each other in New York or in Liverpool depends on how much international understanding exists.

I have sometimes wondered, though, if another term ought not to be used to designate the tolerance which we English-speakers so badly need toward each other. What we need is a live-and-let-live attitude that permits the other fellow to have his differences—even if his method of being different annoys us—an attitude that thinks nothing of it if an American seems boastful and a bit on the loud side or an Englishman acts as though the world were his by special right.

Why Wave a Flag?

A Britisher said to me the other day, "We don't understand those flags you have in your windows showing how many in the house or the business firm have gone into the services. Why wave a flag about it," he asked, "when, after all, they've only done what they ought to do?"

I don't know the answer to that one. Being an American, I can see that people hang such flags much as a soldier displays his decorations. It is pride, yes, but not boasting. However, try to explain that to an Englishman. I don't think it can be done, and certainly I didn't try.

On the other hand, there are things in the British character that irk the American no end. Americans are sometimes bothered by British deliberateness, resistance to new ideas, and perhaps most of all by a national confidence—justified by a long, glorious history, I admit—that appears to the average American to verge on stuffiness.

It may be that those differences will be a long time resolving themselves and the people of one nation be a long time really understanding the people of the other. In the meantime, is it being too optimistic to think that we might get along amicably just the same?

Talking It Out

I had a pleasant evening not long ago hearing a group of Britons in Boston talking frankly of some of the things they found "odd" about us. What made it pleasant was that they were perfectly willing for me to tell them right back the things I found queer about the British. If you are an American you may or may not be surprised to hear it, but the fact is that the saving sense of humor is just as keen in Britain as in America. These Britons with whom I talked were amused, concerned, and baffled by my criticisms in about the same proportion as I was by theirs. But at the end of the evening we all felt pretty good about the whole thing and—what was more important—had a deep respect for one another.

I wouldn't say we understood each other, exactly. We were no nearer understanding one another's strangenesses than before, but we had come closer on a common ground of decency and courtesy and an ability to exchange ideas with civility.

Perhaps this is not so much understanding as it is acceptance of differences. There is surely no reason why two peoples can't get along together without insisting that they must be like each other. Probably the difficulty is that the people of Britain and America are so very much alike fundamentally that they are mutually intolerant of superficial differences.

Be that as it may, for the duration at least, I suggest we say to ourselves, "So they're different; so what?"

Next Time, Peace Shall Have a Monopoly of Force

World Police Force

Eighth of 30 Articles

Lord Davies established the New Commonwealth Society on the premise—in Pascal's quotable phrase—that force without justice is tyrannical; justice without force is overthrown. For years, he and the Society have been among the outstanding spokesmen for a world equity tribunal and world police to maintain law and order. In this article, he persuasively argues that this twinning of justice and force is today more imperatively necessary than ever before.

By Lord Davies

At the conclusion of the last war, mankind was presented with a unique opportunity: that of transforming the new and devastating power of military aircraft into a priceless boon.

Had this air power been controlled henceforth by an international authority, it could have become the custodian of peace and the guardian of justice. From one end of the world to another, it would have made its appearance as the symbol and executor of the rule of law. But in the hands of the independent sovereign states, it could only become a new and by far the most destructive weapon in their national armories. Everything depended upon the purpose for which the airplane would be employed.

Unfortunately, the allied and associated nations allowed it to be retained in the service of the international duel — instead of transforming it into the most potent and ubiquitous international policeman.

Today with equally great urgency, we face a similar decision—the only difference being the incomparably greater potentiality of today's aircraft for evil or good . . .

Last time, some of us pleaded that the airplane should be placed beyond the reach of the evil men and transformed to the sole custody of an international authority, to be employed exclusively as an instrument of justice and the policing of the world. From the standpoint of the masses of the people in every country what more sensible arrangement could have been proposed? No one will suggest that their common interests could best be served by developments in aviation designed to blot out their homes and reduce their cities to heaps of ruins.

Unfortunately, their rulers, the vested interests, and the armament firms thought differently. They put forward all sorts of excuses. They said if civil aviation was handed over to an international authority all initiative and enterprise in its development would be suppressed.

"The Control of the Air Is the Key to Durable Peace"
"That," says Lord Davies in this article, "is the outstanding lesson of this war."

They declared it was impossible to divorce civil from military aviation and that, consequently, an international air police force was an idle dream. Its advocates, they said, were visionaries and Utopians. On the other hand, they were the realists, the agents of the independent sovereign state, who set about preparing the constitution of a new Armageddon. So the new race for the mastery of the air was started, culminating in World War II.

We are now in the third year of hostilities and already events have proved conclusively that armies and navies are dependent upon support from the air. Without this support they are impotent. Alone and unaided they cannot hope to reach a decision. This means that if the air is controlled by an international authority no country could ever hope to wage successfully a war of conquest and aggression.

Control of Air Esential

The control of the air is, therefore, the key to a durable peace, and that is the outstanding lesson of this war.

When victory is won, if the United Nations can agree to pool their air resources, to internationalize both civil and military aviation, then the peace of the world will be assured for many years to come.

Clearly in a matter of such vital importance there must be no half measures. This time we must "go the whole hog." Our enemies must be completely disarmed and their aircraft factories dismantled and destroyed.

How may this be done?

The United Nations should create a Confederate Council which, at the outset, would be composed of representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, the British Commonwealth, and China. This Council might then proceed to establish an International Aviation Board or Commission upon which all the United Nations would be represented. This Board would act under the general direction and supervision of the Council to which it would report periodically. The duties intrusted to the Board should include the following:

1. Promotion and development of civil aviation.

2. Organization and general supervision of an international air police force. The air forces of the United Nations obviously would form the nucleus of this force.

3. Preparation of a code of rules and regulations governing civil and military aviation. This code should include a provision guaranteeing freedom of the air, above a certain specified height, over the whole of the earth's surface to all aircraft licensed by the Board.

4. Inspection, general supervision, and control of all aircraft factories under a system of licensing. In future no new factories or assembly installations could be rected without a license from the Board. This provision should apply to all States. The guarantee of its enforcement would be the existence of the international air police force. As a result, it would be impossible to erect new aircraft factories in former enemy countries without authorization of the Board.

5. Regulation and licensing of all civil aviation companies and corporations.

6. Inspection, supervision, and licensing of all airdromes and airports. Airdromes allocated to the international police force should be extra-territorial and placed under control of the air chief constable and the international police commissioners.

7. Formation of a research council upon which all the United Nations should be represented, in order to facilitate development of civil and policing aviation.

These are some of the functions which might be allocated by the Confederate Council to the Aviation Board. No doubt from the standpoint of the champions of national sovereignty, the vested interests, and the armament firms these propositions will be regarded as a tall order. But the League or Confederation of the United Nations, or the International Authority, or whatever it may be called, must be able to secure the control of the air. Its instrument, the aviation board, must be able to exercise strict supervision both at the production and distribution ends of the business.

In future, no licensed firm or company would be able to sell its military planes to any government. The Confederation, or International Authority, would be its sole customer. We should then be spared the appalling spectacle we witnessed before the war, when British and American planes were sold to the Tokyo gorilla to help him wipe out the cities of China and to slaughter Chinese women and children.

Since the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, these planes and machine guns, manufactured in the factories of Britain and the United States, are being used to kill British Tommies and knock holes in American ships. The arms traffic always has been a scandal and a curse. Today we are reaping the reward of our folly and criminal indifference in the past. The only effective way of dealing with the armament firms is to put them under international control and, at least so far as military aviation is concerned, to confine them to one customer, the international air police force.

It may be objected that too much power is being placed in the hands of the International Board of Aviation, and that it may abuse its authority. To safeguard outside interests against any unfair or arbitrary decisions, there should be a right of appeal to an equity tribunal, whose findings would be submitted to the Confederate Council. Its decision would be final.

When the Greek statesman, Solon, was asked which was the best-protected city, he replied: "The city where all the citizens, whether they have suffered injury or not, equally pursue and punish injustice."

This principle is as valid today as it was 2,000 years ago. It lays down the collective responsibility of all citizens for the suppression and punishment of crime.

Centuries ago in Britain it was incorporated in the common law of the land. It found its practical application in the ancient custom of "hue and cry," when every able-bodied man in the parish was expected to turn out and join neighbors in hunting down thief or murderer. In course of time the sheriff and his posse were appointed to organize the rounding up of criminals.

About a century ago, Sir Robert Peel introduced his policing reforms in the British Parliament, and the sheriffs and their posses

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

Lord Davies: The United Nations should agree to pool their air resources and to internationalize both civil and military aviation.

Continued from Page Above

were superseded by the modern police or constabularies. Since then, the policeman in Britain has been popularly known as the Bobby or Peeler.

During recent years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been organized and developed in Washington in order to assist and co-ordinate the activities of American state policing authorities in the detection of crime and arrest of lawbreakers.

So we see that in the English-speaking countries the policing job has been intrusted to full-time professionals and paid experts. Nevertheless, and this is the point I want to emphasize—the common obligation of "hue and cry" remains, and it is still the duty of every citizen, whether he has suffered injury or not, to apprehend the criminal and assist the policeman in the execution of his duty.

I believe that in the twentieth century, Solon's principle should be applied not only to the city or national state, but also to the international community of states and nations. His formula would then read: "The best-protected country is the country which has joined a group of countries, all of which, whether they have suffered injury or not, equally pursue and punish injustice."

Today a group, the United Nations, representing the vast majority of the human race, is engaged in a "hue and cry" campaign. Its job is to arrest and punish the aggressors, gangsters and assassins who have put the law-abiding and peace-loving communities on the spot. This crime must not be allowed to happen again, and Clause 8 of the Atlantic Charter implies that, when this war is won, the United Nations intend to set up a world policing authority to make a repetition of the crime impossible. Moreover, this declaration has been implemented by the speeches of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

For instance, a few weeks ago, Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles said: "I believe they—the common people—will insist that the United Nations undertake the maintenance of an international police power in the years after the war to insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples until there is established that permanent system of general security promised by the Atlantic Charter." Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, expressed the same view when he declared: "The United Nations together must possess sufficient force to provide the police to prevent highway robbery and the success of gangster methods. We have to aim at a state of affairs in which the four great world Powers represented by the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States, Russia and China, will together sustain this peace system."

Some years before the war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill became President of the New Commonwealth Society, whose main objectives are an equity tribunal to settle international disputes and an international police force to maintain law and order. I think we may, therefore, assume that the tide of public opinion is running strongly in favor of establishing a virile and efficient organization for policing the world.

As I have pointed out, the basis of any international policing system must rest upon the general obligation of 'hue and cry,' that is the responsibility of every nation to co-operate in suppressing international crime—to pursue and punish injustice. Now when a democratic country assumes this obligation, two things follow:

First, the duty of catching the international thief or murderer and bringing him to justice will devolve not only upon the governments who sign the pact, but also upon their citizens. Henceforth, each of the latter in his individual capacity will be responsible, both morally and legally, for assisting the international policemen just as he is now under an obligation to help his national policemen in the execution of their duties.

Unfortunately, although the members of the League of Nations were pledged to resist aggression, they failed miserably to organize any system of sanctions or to establish an international police force. As a result, mutual confidence was destroyed, and not only did they repudiate their treaty obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant but they also succeeded in sabotaging their new system of so-called collective security, when the testing time came, first of all in the Manchukuo crisis and afterwards in Abyssinia and Czechoslovakia. On the other hand had they pooled their resources and created a common force they probably would have honored their pledges and commitments because the security of each would have depended upon the security of all.

It is clear that any nation which intends to commit an act of aggression and prepares to attack its neighbors will try to sow dissension and suspicion in the ranks of the members of the international authority. It will endeavor to undermine and destroy the obligation of "hue and cry." But if an international police force is actually in being and if it is maintained by the contributions of the co-operating nations, then there is every reason to suppose that the designs of the would-be aggressor will be frustrated.

Moreover, if, like the national policeman, this force acts promptly and automatically in accordance with policing rules and regulations, drawn up in advance of the crisis, it is much more likely that the aggressor will be deterred from attacking his potential victim by the knowledge that all the members of the international authority will be solidly arrayed against him. Consequently, we must envisage in the future, not merely a pact or treaty of mutual assistance among the United Nations, but establishment of a police force recruited, paid, and controlled by an international authority.

The maintenance of this force should be the first charge upon the assets of the United Nations, because upon its existence and efficiency the future security of the world will depend. Freedom from fear, the fear of aggression, the fear of slavery, the fear of the blitz, and the fear of more wars will have been banished from our thoughts.

These are the fears which, in the past, have checked all attempts to improve our social conditions and promote the economic welfare of our peoples. Once they are removed, we shall develop a new outlook and mentality. We shall then regard the rule of law as the normal, not the abnormal, condition of the world, and wonder why we were so slow in creating those institutions which common sense tells us are essential to the peace and prosperity of all.

How is this force to be constituted? Thanks to the progress of the last 40 years the answer has been simplified. Four centuries ago, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, the composition of an international police force was by no means a simple one.

In his grand design for the policing of Europe, Sully, French Prime Minister, reported to his master, Henry IV, that "such a force would require 270,000 foot, 50,000 horse, 200 cannon, and 120 ships or galleys, equipped and maintained at the cost of those powers each contributing according to his particular proportion." Of this total "Spain, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland were to contribute the like number with France, observing only that these powers should together supply what belonged to the sea service in the manner most suitable to their respective conveniences and abilities therein.".

Coming to more recent times, we find that in 1910, when the Republican Party was in power in the United States, a resolution was passed unanimously through both houses of Congress demanding the organization of an international navy which, it was anticipated in those days, might have sufficed to police the world, a task which the British Navy had essayed to do more or less successfully during the nineteenth century.

But in the light of subsequent events, it now appears that in 1910 Sully's plan and the Congressional resolution were already out of date. Wilbur Wright had flown the first airplane, though it probably never dawned upon him that this wonderful feat might revolutionize the warfare of the future. Mr. Wright and his brother inventors could not have foreseen that the conquest of the air also meant the conquest of land and sea. No one then dreamed of the dive bomber or the torpedo aircraft; the battles of Crete, Malaya, the Coral Sea, and Midway had not been fought.

Nor could they have guessed that in Wright's invention lay the key to the world police force of the future—one of the greatest contributions, as we have pictured it, to the outlawing of war.

In conclusion, the plan I have ventured to outline deals with only one problem of international reconstruction, but it is perhaps the most important one, and unless it can be solved, the peoples of the world will find themselves hurled once more by their rulers into the maelstrom of war.

This was the view expressed by a distinguished historian and author, Sir John Seeley, 70 years ago. "There has been found hitherto," he wrote, "but one substitute for war. It has succeeded over and over again; it succeeds regularly in the long run wherever it can be introduced. This is to take the desputed question out of the hands of the disputants, to refer it to a third party whose intelligence, impartiality, and diligence have been secured, and to impose his decision upon the parties with overwhelming force. The last step in this process, the power of enforcing the decisions by the federal union only, is just as essential as the earlier ones, and if you omit it you may just as well omit them too."

The World Police Idea Gains Momentum

Sumner Welles: "I believe they—the common people—will insist that the United Nations undertake the maintenance of an international police power in the years after the war, to insure freedom from fear to peace-loving peoples until there is established that permanent system of general security promised by the Atlantic Charter."

Anthony Eden: "The United Nations together must possess sufficient force to provide the police to prevent highway robbery and the success of gangster methods."

The Atlantic Charter: "Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they (President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill) believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential." Of this provision, Lord Davies says it "implies that when this war is won, the United Nations intend to set up a world policing authority to make a repetition of crime impossible."

Lord Davies: "Some years before the war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill became President of the New Commonwealth Society, whose main objectives are an equity tribunal to settle international disputes and an international police force."

—Quotations from Lord Davies' Article

Four College Football Games Scheduled to Be Played in Local Area Tomorrow

Harvard, B. C., B. U., Tufts All Appear on Home Grounds

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All for the cost of a thin dime, you can reach any one of three football games in the Boston area tomorrow afternoon, and if you care to add another 18 cents, you can reach a fourth. Which is just another way of saying that tomorrow's football program for Boston and vicinity will offer four contests, easily accessible without the use of gasoline and any one worth the take in.

The three to be reached on a dime's carfare include the Harvard-William and Mary tilt at the Stadium, the Boston College-Clemson clash at Fenway Park, and the Tufts-Bates affair at Medford. The most costly ride is on the train to Boston University's Nickerson Field in Weston (take the Boston and Albany train to Riverside for 28 cents), where the Terriers meet the Western Maryland Green Terrors.

Home Teams Favored

The beauty of tomorrow's schedule for local consumption is that every home team will be favored and will stand a good chance of winning. Of course, if you want to spend more money for traveling, you could lay it on the line for the Dartmouth-Colgate thriller at Hanover, the Holy Cross-Fort Totten affair at Worcester, the Northeastern-Springefild contest at Springfield, the Brown-Columbia toss-up at New York, the Yale-Penn fracas at New Haven, or any one of nearly a dozen other games involving New England colleges elevens.

Probably Coach Denny Myers of Boston College wishes he could be as confident of taking Clemson—something B. C. has never done before—as the rest of the football fraternity. The teams have met twice before, with Frank Leahy absorbing a 6-3 Cotton Bowl defeat and Myers' first Eagle eleven getting the same treatment, 26-13, a year ago.

Southerners Lighter

Tomorrow, however, the B. C. team will not find the same quality of Clemson boys against them, for the southerners are lighter than usual and not as strong defensively. As the Eagles' T formation takes advantage of any weakness in the opponents' defense, the score may be surprising. On the southerners' side, however, is their determination to keep their record against the Eagles clean, a determination which has bred a buoying confidence for them.

At Nickerson Field the Terriers will be helped by the same sort of confidence which may prove of help to Clemson, for Boston University has beaten Western Maryland the past three years in a row, 6-0, 38-0, and 14-0, and the boys see no reason why they should not continue the string.

Watch Hanlon

Coach Walt Holmer, in his first year as head coach, has won one game and lost one so far, but the loss was to a powerful Syracuse eleven which piled up the score when the undermanned Terriers weakened in the final period. One freshman, Rod Hanlon, will break into the B. U. starting line-up because of his outstanding work in the Syracuse game, and his efforts may prove worth watching.

Tufts, in this corner, rules a slight favorite over Bates, even though the Bobcats have one of their best teams in the past few years. Coach Lew Manly plans to start the same team which defeated Middlebury last Saturday, but do not be surprised if a non-starter, Sophomore Chick Rutter, brother of last fall's co-captain, Bob, grabs the headlines. Manly was much impressed with his running last Saturday.

Dartmouth-Colgate Tops

Elsewhere in New England, the Dartmouth-Colgate game shapes up as the tops, with some experts picking the Indians and some the Red Raiders. The visitors will be trying to make up for their 18-6 drubbing last fall, and if their powerful fullback, Mike Micha, is able to dent the Dartmouth line, they may do it. Dartmouth, however, can counter with several good backs of its own, and with the distance punting of Tom Douglas may be able to match or exceed the Raiders' score.

Penn's visit to Yale spells trouble for Howie Odell and his boys in blue. This game should afford basis for comparing the relative strengths of Harvard and Yale this season, inasmuch as Penn beat Harvard 19-7 a week ago. Northeastern's delayed opener at Springfield may find the Huskies bowing to a Maroon eleven that has had the benefit of a couple of games, but if enthusiasm instilled by new Coach Foxy Flumere counts, the Huskies may bark in victory.

Brown's test at Columbia should be a thriller, with the winner going on to enjoy a successful season. Among the other games listed for New England teams are Amherst at Bowdoin, Coast Guard at Colby, Wesleyan at Connecticut, Union at Middlebury, Clarkson at Williams, Massachusetts State at Vermont, Worcester Tech at Norwich, and Maine opening New Hampshire's schedule at Durham.

Cardinals Saved From Financial Loss by Series

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Winning the National League pennant and the World Series is all that saved the St. Louis Cardinals' farflung organization from heavy financial losses this year, President Sam Breadon said yesterday.

As it turned out the organization will show a "small profit," he said, explaining the parent club's regular season and World Series profits were cut considerably by unusually heavy losses by Cardinal minor league teams.

"Only one of our 13 owned minor league clubs—Columbus—had a profit this year," Breadon disclosed. "This club, which won the American Association championship and the Little World Series playoff, registered a modest profit."

The Sacramento team in the Pacific Coast League was the second best team financially and it finished in the red, Breadon declared.

He said he did not yet know just how much the club would receive from the World's Series, but "it is not as much as many persons imagine."

Home attendance for Cardinal games this year was approximately 550,000.

Making Progress

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers haven't filled the vacancy created by the resignation of President Larry MacPhail, but they are narrowing the field.

"We're very active and I can say we're making progress," declared Vice-President James G. Mulvey when asked about the selection of MacPhail's successor. "More than that I can't say."

Lou Little Hopes to Win Grid Contest

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—It takes a lot of two-plus-two-equals-six to make an optimist out of Coach Lou Little, who always says his Columbia football teams "hope" to win but never come out with a flat prediction that they will win.

Using the same sort of mathematics, you can reach the rather unexpected conclusion that the winner of the Columbia-Brown game Saturday is likely to become one of the best half dozen teams in the East. They're not claiming the "Ivy League" crown, which everybody has conceded in advance to Pennsylvania, nor are they in a class with, say, Boston College. But you won't have to look very far down the list for them.

Even With Dartmouth

This is the way it works out: From what he saw last year, when Columbia barely beat Brown 13-6, and from what he has heard since then, Little rates Brown as "just a step behind Penn" and about even with Dartmouth in the Ivy group.

The Bears have four good backs in Bob Margarita, "Doc" Savage, Bruce Remick and Charles Bentley. They run from a new "T" formation and they run like the very dickens where you least expect them to go. As sophomores they gave Columbia a scare in their second varsity game, and they're all juniors now. The Brown line, led by Sophomore Lou Regine, big Jay Fidler, Phil Teschner and Don Corzine, is about as good as the backfield.

Skip Stahley, the Brown Coach, points out that several players couldn't start practice until late September and that some, including Margarita and Teschner, have not been at top form. However, he professes to be pleased with their progress and figures he may have a good team by mid-season if all goes well.

Has Governali

To offset that strength Columbia has Paul Governali, currently the nation's leading ground-gainer, and a passer who is sometimes compared to Sid Luckman. Ken Germann is as good an all-around back as you're likely to find and tackles Werner Hasselman and Jack Oliver are the bulwarks of a strong line.

Returning to Little's comparisons, you find that Dartmouth, listed as Brown's equal, plays Colgate this week. Colgate, says Lou, has a "real good team" and should win. In fact, he adds casually, "Colgate might go through undefeated if we don't beat 'em."

You can figure from that how Little rates his Columbia squad.

Annual Tourney In Final Round At Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS, Vt., Oct. 9 (AP)—Clifford Sutter, of Greenwich, Conn., and August Ganzenmuller, of New York, won their way yesterday to the finals of Hot Springs' 30th annual fall tennis tournament.

Sutter defeated Frank Williams, of Richmond, Va., 7-5, 6-0, and Ganzemuller eliminated Percy Kynaston, of Brooklyn, 7-5, 6-3. Ganzenmuller, who excells in doubles play, came into the net to put away every kind of ball sent him by Kynaston whose baseline play is the best feature of his game.

In the woman's singles Katherine Winthrop, of South Hamilton, Mass., defeated Jean French, of Amityville, N. Y., 6-0, 6-1, to enter the finals of that tourney division. She will be opposed by Mrs. August Ganzenmuller who bested Barbara Nields, of Cleveland, 7-5, -2.

Jimmy Gallagher Against Shorter Season in 1943

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP) — James Gallagher, General Manager of the Chicago Cubs, has sounded a dissenting note over several proposed changes in baseball schedules to be considered at the annual meeting of the two major leagues in December.

Gallagher disagreed with Will Harridge, President of the American League, who indicated several changes were in order. These include a contemplated switch from four road trips a season for each club to three and the possibility of a shorter season, with 140 instead of the customary 154 games.

Gallagher said yesterday he could see no necessity for cramming 154 games into a shorter period or cutting down to 140 games per club. Shortening the playing period would eliminate a couple of Sundays for each club.

"Our business is to provide entertainment, so why not stretch it out as long as possible?" he declared.

Fancy Bowling Marks

CHICAGO (AP)—Dolores Colbeck is giving Chicago women bowlers some fancy marks to shoot at—and the season is only a few weeks old. Even some of the city's classic and major leagues probably could find room for her, if mixed teams were allowed. In league play she has topped 200 in six games, including one score of 220.

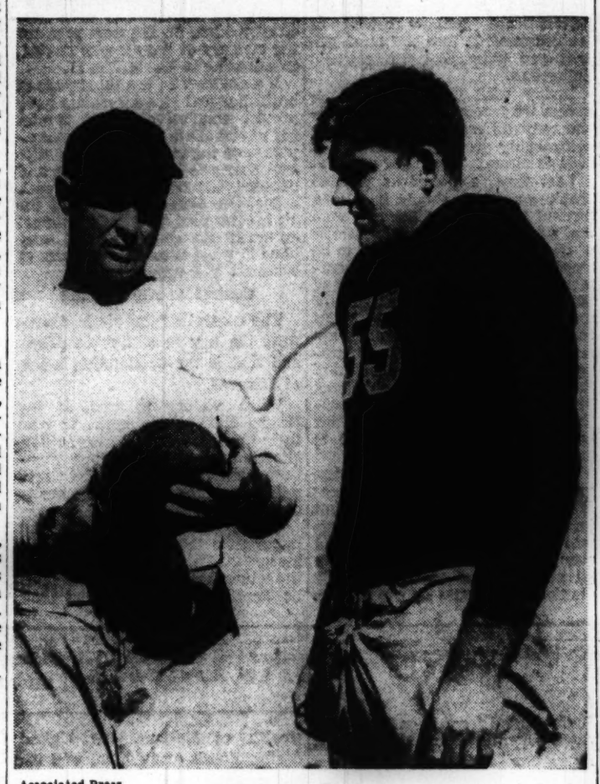
Bill Lochbaum, Atlanta, tossed only 58 balls in a game against New Orleans the past season. But that isn't a record. In one game pitched by Christy Mathewson he threw only 56.

Ready for the Whistle

By a Staff Photographer

Cloaked in Tradition

Left to right: Jack Fisher, Cleo O'Donnell, and Bob Fisher of Harvard. The two Fishers are sons of Bob Fisher, former Harvard football coach, and O'Donnell is the son of Cleo O'Donnell, former Holy Cross grid coach. Harvard faces William and Mary at the Stadium tomorrow.



Associated Press

Eagle Headmen

Coach Denny Myers, left, and Co-Capt. Fred Naumetz discuss plans for stopping the Clemson Tigers at Fenway Park tomorrow. Naumetz will start at center as the Eagles try to beat the southerners for the first time, after losing to them in the Cotton Bowl in 1940 and here in Boston last fall.

Associated Press

Dartmouth Leaders

Capt. Ed Kast of Dartmouth, 175-pound halfback from Pearl River, N. Y., left, and his coach, Tuss McLaughry, talk things over as they await the invasion at Hanover tomorrow of the Colgate Red Raiders. This figures to be Dartmouth's toughest game so far this season.

By a Staff Photographer

Starting Terrier Ends

Ends Howie Mitchell, left, and Capt. Ray Whelan are two of Boston University's senior veterans, and Coach Walt Holmer will be relying on them to stop any threat to the outside by Western Maryland at Nickerson Field, Weston, tomorrow afternoon.

Good Reason For Big Six Grid Defeats

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 9 (AP)—When a Big Six team is defeated—and that's plenty often these days—chalk up a victory for patriotism, says President Joseph A. Brandt of the University of Oklahoma.

That was his reply to some critics who, watching all Big Six teams (except Missouri) being kicked all over the intersectional map, have declared that the once-proud circuit has fallen into a class with whistle-stop colleges.

Heavy Enlistment

Pointing to the heavy enlistment record in middle-western states, Brandt declared in an interview:

"From these states have come a major share of the enlisted men in all branches of the service."

He hastened to assert that this was no alibi for the scorless Oklahoma Sooners, once a power in the midlands, whose record to date is a 0-0 draw with the Oklahoma Aggies and a 23-0 thumping by Tulsa University.

Oklahoma Group

But the fact remains," he continued, "that if you analyze the figures you'll find the number of enlistments from Oklahoma's group of athletes exceeds most any other school in the nation."

The President pointed out that practically all O. U.'s 1941 freshman team "now is in Australia or some other distant place."

"And a similiar condition holds true at other Conference schools," Brandt said. "We're proud to have our boys fighting for the nation.

"Furthermore, their loss does not mean deterioration of football in the true sense ofthe word.

No Freshmen

"Actually, the Big Six and the Big Ten are the only major conferences not yet admitting freshmen to varsity play, and we still have pretty high standards for our athletes."

And another thing, critics, look at the coaching losses in Big Six schools, said Brandt, especially at Kansas State where track coach Ward Haylett now is coaching football.

That, mates, is an educator's answer to the tear-shedding over such early-season scores as: Nebraska 0, Iowa 27; Kansas State 0, Texas 64; Kansas 0, Iowa Cadets 61.

Rangers' Hockey School Opens In Winnipeg Arena

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9 (AP)—Thirty-three potential hockey players limbered up at the Amphitheatre Rink here yesterday before undergoing class training late this week at Lester Patrick's ninth annual Ranger Hockey School.

Frankie Boucher, Rangers' coach and chief instructor at the school, turned the 'teen-age kids loose with sticks and pucks earlier in the week. Yesterday the players—the cream of western Canada's Junior ranks—were divided into four teams.

Boucher, without naming any players, termed the morning and afternoon classes a fine bunch of prospects. "They were hitting a pretty good clip," he said.

While Patrick was non-committal, Boucher and railbirds expressed the opinion that there are no distinct standouts at the school. The players come from all the leading Western Junior clubs and indications are that Patrick and Boucher will have difficulty selecting players for the Rangers' amateur farm team, the New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur League.

Overseas Duty And Not Hockey For Kraut Line

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (AP) — The Ottawa Citizen in a sports page story today said that hockey's famous Kraut line of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Bobby Bauer, all of Kitchener, Ont., "will not patrol the ice lanes as a unit for the duration."

The story said Schmidt and Dumart have been posted for overseas duty and that Bauer may follow them as soon as he has completed his training.

The former star players for the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force last winter.

Starr Brothers Old Combination

CENTRALIA, Ill. (AP) — The Cooper brothers battery of the St. Louis Cardinals have won most of the plaudits recently but the Starr brothers of Centralia have been at the business longer.

Ray Starr, veteran Cincinnati Reds pitcher, hurled for a local All-Star ball team against the colored Giants recently and back of the plate receiving was his brother, Verne, his battery-mate for many years. The Starr brother-act dissolved in 1926 when Ray advanced into faster competition. Ray didn't have any trouble beating the Giants, 9 to 3.

Believe It or Not

MOBERLY, Mo. (AP)—This was baseball, not football. The Terrill-Patton School played the Waters School. The game was called after five innings. Terrill-Patton's lead was considered safe, though. It was 70 to 7.

Crimson Conceded Outside Chance Against Invaders

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

William & Mary College, and its bumper crop of football players, celebrating some sort of centenary or something, worked out at the Stadium today bent upon adding Harvard to its list of victims in the major class which already includes Dartmouth (last season) and Navy.

The game tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 p. m. brings together two of the oldest educational institutions in the country in what shapes up as a very promising football game. Harvard has been beaten twice this year and the Indians have won three affairs, Hampden-Sydney, 27-0, Navy, 3-0, and Virginia Tech, 21-7.

Several eye-witnesses of Harvard's two defeats from the Chapel Hill Pre-Flight cadets and Penn, give the Crimson a chance to win this game. If looking good in defeat means anything, Harvard looked good, and even Dick Harlow, head coach and not one to predict, said yesterday that the Crimson would put up quite a battle.

Only Two Changes

There are only two changes from last week's line-up likely at Harvard and that means practically full strength or better. Len Cummings, the Somerville boy, who will be back at right end, and Jack Comeford, Everett freshman, will be in the tailback slot in place of Don Richards. This means a better pass-receiving end and a better passer.

Much of the future hope of this Harvard eleven is based upon the passing of Comeford, who is recognized already as the best passer at Harvard since Frank Foley tossed them. With another week of learning the Harlow system the aerial attack may mature.

Going into yesterday's practice Harlow was concerned about his first team. "They took a physical beating from Penn and have not shown enough life this week to scrimmage them. If they do not show that they have recovered by tomorrow I might have to alter plans," he said.

Time Allowance

Coach Carl Voyles of the visiting eleven left Williamsburg for Washington by bus yesterday morning and entrained early for Boston arriving late yesterday afternoon. He took no chances on transportation and intended that the squad pick up enough rest to be right for this game.

Voyles has coached Williamsburg four years and this is his best aggregation—pretty much a senior group with some likely looking newcomers. He was head man for Duke University talent before taking the Williamsburg job and no one who has followed Duke football of recent years could say that Voyles does not know a football player when he sees one.

The top man for recognition is his big fullback, Harvey Johnson. He is listed in the program at 200, but reports say he will make a scale quiver at 225. He is a powerful running fullback with an accurate toe for field goals—ask Dartmouth and Navy. He is slated for All-American consideration.

All-American Guard

Next to Johnson is a better than 200-pound guard named Garrard Ramsey. Williamsburg graduates were disturbed when he was overlooked in favor of Chub Peabody last season and he comes to show people in these parts just how good he is.

Capt. Marvin Bass the left tackle is one of those steady if not brilliant tackles and his partner, Harold Fields, is the deceptive type. At least he deceived Dartmouth last year for the Big Green rated him the weakest man on the Indian line and spent all afternoon trying to prove it without success.

Tex Warrington the center started out as substitute for the team captain last season and played so well when given a chance that the captain led the team most of the season from the bench. The regular ends, Al Vandeweghe and Glenn Knox will hold their own.

Best Safety Man

Returning to the backfield we find a coaches delight in assortment. Bob Longacre, tailback, usually starts and does the punting and passing, but a smaller blocky little fellow takes over by the name of Jackie Freeman. This latter chap is the one Tuss McLaughry of Dartmouth termed one of the bast safety men he ever saw and a good safety man is really something and can usually stop everything.

All told these invaders are reputed to have a great team for a small college even if Harvard has the best shift. Harvard's showing tomorrow will go far toward telling what to expect of the Crimson the following week against Dartmouth.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Arrival of New Era?

Back around 1920 big league fans tired of the speed and bunt games. A fellow with giant shoulders and spindle legs came along to hit 11 home runs for the Red Sox in '18. The following year his output jumped to 29. In '20 it rocketed to 54. Thus Babe Ruth became the home run king, favorite of the people, and the biggest name in baseball. And with him came the lively ball and a four-bagger era which was to break all existing attendance records.

The long hit was the thing. Scouts combed the bushes for tall, heavy talent. They drew an imaginary line about six feet off the ground and signed every boy who loomed above it. Gehrig, Foxx, Meusel, Wilson, Klein and the rest took turns in attacking the Little Red Book. They rewrote it, in fact.

Less Frequent

Then, as the national pastime neared the 1940 mark, there were occasional pleas such as: "Give the game back to the pitcher." "Let's minimize the cheap home run." "Why not deaden the ball and put more science back into the game?" And, although major officials kept insisting that nothing was being done to the ball, home-run production began to fall off. There were still plenty of them to satisfy the long-hit fan, but high score games became less frequent.

When America plunged into the war effort with sleeves rolled and rubber rationing began, manufacturers were forced to change the inside of the ball. Consequently, the major-league homer output for 1942 was an unofficial 1,070, as compared with 1,331 the season before. Doubles and triples dropped off at a similar ratio. Shutouts and low scores were more apparent. In short, there was a definite trend toward the old style of play.

Appealed to Fans

Handed a young, lightning fast ball club in the spring, Billy Southworth made a shift here, a substitution there and hunted and hit-and-run his way to the world championship, eliminating the powerful Yankees in as thrilling a World Series as modern eyes have looked upon. Although lacking the heavy batting power and four-bagger trademark of most contenders, the Red Birds had tremendous appeal with the customers. They were even more popular, in the end, than the Dodgers had been the season before.

Can it be, then, that the record-breaking World Series attendance, traced directly to the colorful Cardinals, is a hint that Mr. John Phan is yawning at the power game and yearning for a return to the old style of play; or, to be more to the point, a style somewhere between the rabbit ball and the days when nine homers were good for the big league crown? There is a happy medium, and it may be that the war has forced the majors to it.

* * *

After having toured the World Series circuit, coming in contact with many of Uncle Sam's soldiers, sailors and marines on the train, in the hotel, at the ball park and on the street, your correspondent is by now firmly convinced that a columnist hit the nail on the head when he wrote a few weeks ago: "No man is well dressed today unless he is wearing a uniform."

Sports in general and baseball in particular mean a great deal to this column. But sitting down to a typewriter to pound off a piece about the Braves, Red Sox or some other big league outfit in recent weeks, after having read the headlines of the morning papers, has not been easy. Even the World Series, the big story of the year in sport, seemed very unimportant.

They tell us that sports are morale builders and necessary at a time like this. But somehow, it all seems very minor compared to what our boys, your pals and mine, are doing on the other side of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Vermont Boy

Going West last week on the train, a young Vermont boy, in sailor garb, had the upper berth over me. He was a swell kid. He had played baseball and football in school, had gone down to Boston occasionally to see the Red Sox or Braves, and asked me about some of the boys—Williams, Di Maggio and Miller were his favorites. The conversation was all sports until, during a lull, I asked him what he did.

"I'm on a mosquito boat," he answered, staring out of the window.

A mosquito boat! One of the toughest jobs in combat ranks. There I was, six-two and in good enough shape to work out with the Red Sox every day, and pushing on the keys of a typewriter. And this youngster, no more than five-eight and 160 pounds, taking the pounding of a mosquito boat.

My story on the relative powers of the Cards and Yanks came hard that night.

To Train Together

TORONTO (AP) — Coach Hap Day of the Toronto Maple Leafs has announced the Providence Reds of the American Hockey League, a Toronto farm club, will train with the National League entry at St. Catharines, Ont., this season. Day said most of the Leaf players are expected to report at the training camp this week end.

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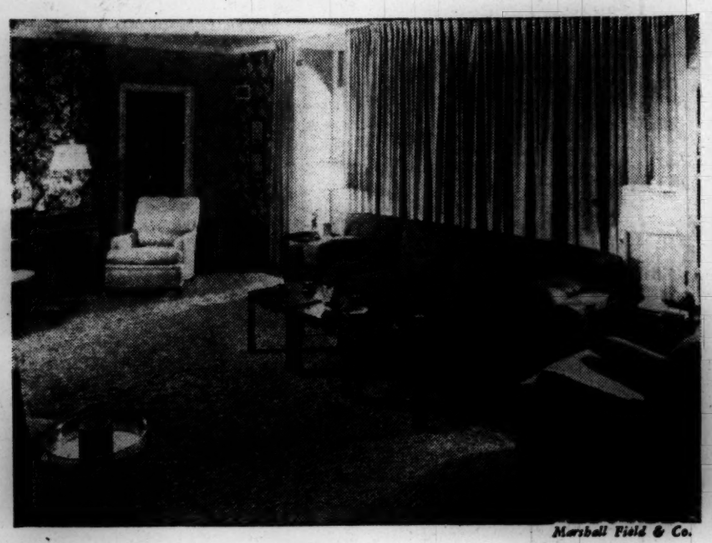

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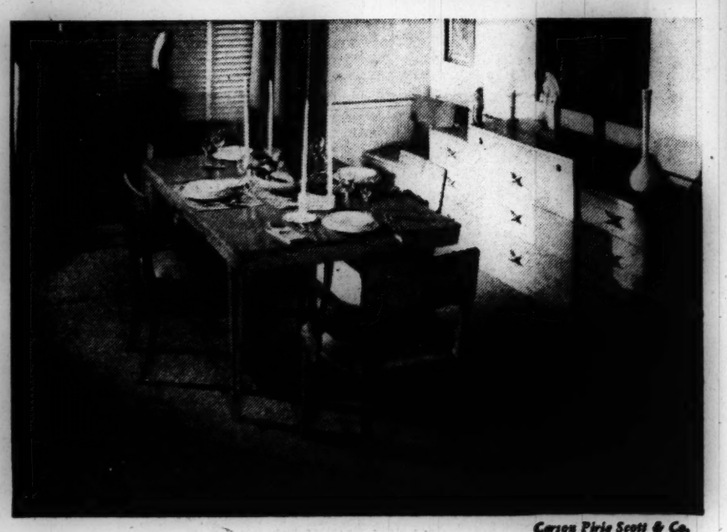

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Modern furniture has made a tremendous impression on home-makers across the country. Definitely successful is Chinese Modern which offers pleasing oriental tones and modern contrasts. Simple, functional, American Modern, made of light or bleached woods, is adaptable to a variety of arrangements. Its space-saving design is especially suitable to our modern needs. California Modern and Tropical Modern are two other trends growing in favor.

Here in America, we certainly appreciate the fact that we can still purchase beautiful furniture. With the sanction of our Government the furniture industry is at work producing comfort and cheer for American homes, using wood which is plentiful and not essential to the war effort.

Make it a point now to see the attractive furniture displays at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Get new ideas for making your own rooms more refreshing.

America is Producing

Beautiful Furniture for American Homes

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,001,560
1942 volume to date	82,127,126
1941 volume to date	108,989,422

Brisk Market Rise Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The stock market today pushed into new high ground for 1942 on the second heaviest trading of the year but leaders eventually stumbled over urgent profit taking and initial gains running to a point or so were reduced or canceled at the close.

Dealings speeded up in the first hour and, while there were subsequent slow intervals, transfers for the full proceedings again were in the vicinity of 1,000,000 shares. Although scattered strong spots persisted here and there, slightly mixed trends ruled when the final gong sounded.

A little more short covering and over-night buying orders stepped up prices at the opening. Short selling then appeared in sizable blocks and many customers trimmed accounts or stood aside partly because of the feeling the market might be due for a technical reaction. Optimism over the war outlook and corporate taxes proved a sustaining influence but the forthcoming lengthy holiday—major exchanges will recess Monday for Columbus Day—tended to revive speculative and investment caution.

Well in front, at one time or another, in the new high division, were American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., General Motors, Consolidated Edison, General Electric, International Nickel, Loew's, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, J. C. Penney, and U. S. Gypsum. Several ultimately backed away.

In the faltering class were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, Public Service of N. J., American Smelting, Dome Mines, Homestake, Warner Bros., and U. S. Rubber.

Carrier Bonds Higher

Buying interest was confined to selected rails and specialties in today's bond market, resulting in gains of fractions to a point or so for favored issues and a general drift in the main corporate list near the final hour.

In the foreign group, a flurry in Mexico assented 5s pushed the price up a point or so. Brisbane 5s were more than 3 but turnover was small. U. S. Governments were neglected and level both in counter dealings and on the board.

There were exceptions to the advance in the rail group, Denver & Rio Grande 4s and 5s were active and down a bit, along with Santa Fe 4½s and 4s. Higher were such issues as St. Paul 4½s of '89 "C," Missouri Pacific generals 4s, Western Pacific assented 5s of '46, and Baltimore & Ohio 4s.

Paramount 4s and American Telephone 3s were both active but little changed.

Constitutionality Of OPA Challenged In Delaware Court

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A challenge to the constitutionality of the Office of Price Administration was presented in U. S. District Court by counsel for a defendant charged with violating OPA sugar rationing regulations.

The attorney, Joseph A. L. Errigo, moved for dismissal of the charges on the basis "there is no constitutional power possessed by the President to promulgate executive orders which deal with the consuming rights of the public. Such powers as may exist in this respect must rest in Congress. . . ."

Mr. Errigo's statement came at completion of the Government's case in the trial of Charles Wright, 42, of Wilmington. Mr. Wright was accused of making false statements when he applied for a sugar rationing book. The Government charged Mr. Wright declared he had no sugar, but city detectives uncovered 40 pounds in his home.

Mr. Errigo told Judge Paul Leahy "if the crime charged in the indictment is based on a Congressional enactment giving the President power to act as he has by executive order, then I say this is a delegation of power in violation of the Constitution."

"I contend," Mr. Errigo said, "that the indictment does not charge a crime cognizable in this court, nor does the evidence as presented by the Government show the commission of a crime."

When Judge Leahy remarked, "This motion is directed at the constitutionality of the OPA?" the attorney replied, "Yes, it is directed at the constitutionality of the OPA."

U. S. District Attorney Stewart Lynch expressed belief that the motion had "some merit and should be passed on by the court."

Judge Leahy set Oct. 21 as the deadline for briefs by counsel on the motion.

Engineering Awards 78 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction volume of $139,855,000 for the present week increased 78 per cent over the like 1941 period but declined 31 per cent below a week ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Last week's aggregate was $203,321,000 and a year ago the total was $78,661,000. The current week's construction brought 1942 volume to $7,975,782,000, an increase of 88.5 per cent over the $5,034,245,000 reported for the 41-week period in 1941.

Wigglesworth Asks Probe Of FCC Gratuities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A request by Representative Richard Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts for "a thoroughgoing investigation" reports that members of the Federal Communications Commission had received remuneration from licensees for "the promise of influence" was before Congress today.

Asking for the inquiry in the House yesterday, Mr. Wigglesworth declared that he understood "serious charges were leveled at members or former members of the Commission around the first of the year."

The charges, if established, he said, would have shown "the apparent effect of remuneration in the action of the commission" and "the subsequent connection of one or more of those involved with various corporations authorized to engage in or to manage licensees engaged in broadcasting."

Mr. Wigglesworth said he understood the commission ordered an inquiry last January and appointed John Farnham of Chicago as special counsel to conduct the investigation. Having heard of no results of the inquiry, Mr. Wigglesworth said he asked FCC Chairman James L. Fly about it during hearings on the appropriation bill.

Questions Asked

Among the questions he asked Mr. Fly, Mr. Wigglesworth told the House, were whether Mr. Farnham reported that a former commission member had been guilty of "grossly improper" conduct; whether another former member had received "financial gratuities from a licensee or licensees," and whether a licensee had admitted under oath that he "had mysteriously turned over to his attorney" some $4,000 worth of government bonds in order to acquire facilities he sought from the commission.

"I understand that the record will show that Mr. Farnham reported that from several independent sources charges have been made to the commission investigators that an ex-commissioner, while a member of the commission, had accepted favors from a network which included broadcasting interests in return for favorable official treatment on his part," Mr. Wigglesworth declared.

He named the network in his speech but omitted the name in revising his remarks for the Congressional Record.

Mr. Wigglesworth commented that "it does appear" that Mr. Farnham "may have been eased out of the picture" and "Mr. Morris Ernst, the attorney for the New York Evening Post, was appointed what might be termed counsel for the defense after Mr. Fly had been asked if he had any objection to the appointment and had indicated that he had not."

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—A special federal statutory court of three judges yesterday reserved decision on motions by two nationwide radio networks to enjoin the Federal Communications Commission from enforcing so-called "unreasonable and arbitrary rules" relating to "chain radio broadcasting."

The court also reserved decision on the FCC's counter-motion to dismiss the injunction action.

John T. Cahill, attorney for the National Broadcasting Company, and Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., attorney for the Columbia Broadcasting System, contended that the FCC had assumed powers not granted it under the Federal Communications Act.

Chief Targets Filed

Chief target of briefs filed by the two companies is the rule designed to prohibit radio stations from giving options to networks for the sale of broadcasting time.

"Option time," said the brief submitted by NBC, "constitutes the heart of network broadcasting. Under ordinary station agreements with NBC, the option time for morning, afternoon and evening totals eight and one-half hours per day, and the stations are required to clear the time within the designated hours on 28 days' notice.

"This clause makes it possible for NBC to guarantee an advertiser simultaneous nationwide network listening audiences.

"Without the continuing certainty that simultaneous nationwide circulation will be available when wanted, neither network nor advertiser could afford to enter into commitments for the expensive and varied talent necessary to produce network programs."

Charles R. Denny, general counsel for the FCC, urged the court to dismiss the injunction motion and to uphold the validity of the Commission's orders.

The case against the FCC is being reconsidered as a result of a ruling of the United States Supreme Court which held that the lower court had jurisdiction, although the lower court had previously decided otherwise. The special court originally considered it last winter.

The special court consists of Judge Learned M. Hand of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal Judges Henry W. Goddard and John Bright.

Ex-Cell-O Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Ex-Cell-O Corp., tool and machine makers, reported for nine months to Aug. 31 net profit of $2,523,572, equal to $6.33 a share on the common stock. Comparison with a year ago could not be made because of a change in the company's fiscal year. For the first nine months of the calendar year ended Sept. 30, 1941, however, net profit was $1,852,811, or $4.85 a share.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47	47	47	— ¼
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¾
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	
14⅜	10	Addressog (1)	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	36¾	36	36½	Oct 8
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	12	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Co	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Allegpf 5½	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ½
6	3½	Allgpf530ww	8	5½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Allegh pr pf	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
22¼	16	Alleg L S1.20a	29	19⅜	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	140½	139½	139½	
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅓w	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	5	6	5⅞	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72½	72½	72½	Oct 7
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾e	17	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	8	18½	18	18½	Oct 8
1½	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½R	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
65½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	65¾	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	5	44¼	42¾	42¾	—1
8½	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¾
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	4	2½	2	2	— ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can (3)	7	65⅞	65¼	65½	— ¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	171¼	171¼	Oct 8
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	27¾	27	27	— ⅜
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5½w	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
20½	16	Am Ch&Ch 2e	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
110	105	Am Ch&Ch pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	89⅞	89¾	89¾	Oct 2
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16½	16⅜	16½	
14¼	8⅞	Am Distlg	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am Ecaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Oct 8
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	26	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 8
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90t	4	38½	37¾	37¾	— ¼
43¾	18⅞	AFP5¾pf1.05t	13	43	41¾	41¾	—1⅛
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
3½	2½	Am Hide&Len	3	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Oct 8
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
4½	2¾	Am Internat'l	23	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 1
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	17	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	7	83	81½	83	+2
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	5	12	11⅞	12	
6¾	4	Am M & Met	7	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	9	19½	19¼	19½	
⅜	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	28	¾	¾	¾	
26¼	15½	APLS6g3¾k	27	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
22	12½	APLS5g2.81k	7	17	18¼	18¼	
5½	3¾	Am R&S .15e	85	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	23	10⅞	10	10	
7⅝	4¾	Am Saf R ⅓e	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
10½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	142½	141	141	
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35	35	35	Oct 5
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1¾	39	20¾	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
21¼	11	Am Sugar (2e)	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Oct 8
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Oct 8
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	36	126½	125¼	126⅛	+1⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	42¼	42	42	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	28	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
143¾	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
29¼	22	Am Visc (2)	22	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115¼	116	+ ¾
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	40	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	3	48¾	47¾	48½	Oct 8
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	4	60½	60	60	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
50	38¾	Am Z pf3¾k	1	43½	43½	43½	+2½
28½	22¾	Anacon (1¼e)	33	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
17	12¾	Anchor H .20	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
10½	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾e	3	10½	10	10½	Oct 8
1⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 5
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 7
111⅛	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Oct 8
4½	2½	Armour III	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
66	43	Arm III pf	6	47	46½	46⅞	Oct 6
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾e	2	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 8
4¼	1⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	14	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	71½	71½	71½	Oct 8
83	53	ADG2pf163¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison 3½e	30	53	51⅞	52	— ¼
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	71¾	71	71¾	— ¼
34⅜	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	32	34½	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	24	24	24	Oct 8
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	4	44	44	44	+1¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	23	19¼	18¾	18¾	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 6
7	6¼	Atlas Corp 1½e	13	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
70¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	4	57	55½	55½	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	1⅞	2	Oct 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	44	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
14¼	9¾	Balo Loco ct	15	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	36	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	91	11¾	11½	11¾	
18½	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	18	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 2½e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
25½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	26	26	26	+ ½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+4½
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	81½	81½	81½	Oct 8
8½	6⅜	Beid-Hem .80	1	6½	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	9⅜	Bell Airc (2g)	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Bendix Aviа 3e	29	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
14½	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
54	46½	Ben Ja pf 2¼	1	52½	52½	52½	Oct 1
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½2e	27	55⅛	53⅞	54¼	— ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	4	111¼	110½	111¼	+1¼
25	18¼	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
19¾	14⅛	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	B ox-Knox¼e	23	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	Oct 8
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	24	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	25	Bohn A&B (2)	10	38¾	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	18	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
27½	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	25	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 8
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	29	29	29	Oct 8
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	20⅛	20¼	20¼	Oct 3
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
20¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	20	20⅞	20½	20¾	
32½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 6
43	30	Bristol-M1¾e	2	35¼	35	35	
⅛	⅛	Bsy & Q ran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 28
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	8	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29	+ ¾
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	10	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Buda Mfg	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	15	14½	15	+1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	21	21	21	+ ⅜
26	19¼	Bulova Wat(2)	6	26	25¾	26	Oct 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	3	55	54½	54½	Oct 8
7⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1½	3	20½	20½	20½	Oct 8
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	6½	Byers (AM)	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron J'n ¾e	4	14½	14	14⅜	Oct 8
		C					
19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1½	5	19⅜	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	⅛	Callahan Z-Le	14	¾	¾	¾	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	74	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾w	6	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
12⅞	9½	Canada Dr .60	9	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
5¾	3½	Canadian Pac	15	5⅜	5½	5½	
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	33	33	33	
3	1¾	Capital Ad A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
27¾	22½	Carpen S (2r)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
3	2¼	Carrier-C .15e	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
72	54⅜	Case (J I) (3e)	2	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	
23½	15	Celanese 1½g	22	24½	23½	23½	— ⅜
8¾	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	10	7¾	7½	7½	
23¾	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 8
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	7	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
3	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34½	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	33¾	33⅜	33¾	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	13	2½	2½	2½	
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾e	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
18	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	Oct 6
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	9½	8½	9¼	+1⅛
36⅛	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	28	33½	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
100	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	+ ⅜
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
7⅝	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	15	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Rk Is & P	4	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	6	1	1	1	
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Oct 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 8
2¼	1½	Childs Co	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Oct 7
65	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	96	65¾	64¼	65¾	+1
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10½	10	10	Oct 8
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Oct 8
38½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	3	38½	38¼	38¼	Oct 8
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	3	27	27	27	Oct 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	42⅝	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	12	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	78	78	78	— ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 8
15¾	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	9	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
17⅜	10⅝	Collins & A	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¾e	1	16¼	16	16	
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	15	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	88	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pf4k	3	40¾	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
11	5½	Columbia Pict	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3¾	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	1	34¾	34¾	34¼	Oct 8
75	51	Colum Carb 3a	11	75	75	75	
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	9	24	23¾	23⅞	
101	91¼	Comi C pf 4½k	2	100½	100⅜	100½	+ ⅛
28½	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	8	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
105½	100¼	Com Tcpt 4½k	1	105½	105½	105¼	Oct 2
10¼	7¼	Comf Sti .30e	15	10¼	10	10	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Comf'th&South	234	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	40	32½	31½	32¼	+ ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1.60e	40	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ½
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 7
13½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	210	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
21½	15	Consol Aire 1e	51	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
12⅛	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½pg	4	10¾	10½	10¾	Oct 8
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼e	22	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
15	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	28	15¼	15	15	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	87½	86½	87¼	+1¼
⅝	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Oct 8
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Oct 7
6⅞	4⅜	Consol Oil ⅜	70	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 8
8

Commerce and Finance

Manpower Is Now Viewed as Major Factor in War Economy

Business and Industry

Senate Votes 'Victory' Tax Of 5 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Senate voted today to place on top of the regular income tax a 5 per cent "victory" levy against all earnings of individuals in excess of $624 yearly.

Adoption of the new wartime tax came on a voice vote after the Senate had rejected a proposal by Senator Downey (D-Calif.) to enlarge the basic exemption to $1,200 yearly and boost the levy to 10 per cent on earnings above $2,400.

Also today, President Roosevelt notified Congress that the doubling of social security taxes next Jan. 1 would be "not only in accord with the necessities of the social security system itself, but at the same time would contribute to the non-inflationary financing of rapidly mounting war expenditures."

President Opposed

In a letter to Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee, the President expressed opposition to a committee-approved amendment to the new revenue bill which would freeze pay roll taxes at their present levels of 1 per cent on employers and a like amount on employees for 1943.

This amendment, not yet voted upon by the Senate, would stay an otherwise automatic increase of the tax on Jan. 1 to 2 per cent each on employers and employees.

Formal addition of the victory levy to the new revenue bill boosted the potential yield of that measure by a disputed amount ranging from a $3,107,000,000 gross total estimated by the Treasury and the $3,600,000,000 set by the finance committee.

The Treasury said victory tax credits to taxpayers for postwar rebates and current debt payments would aggregate $1,169,000,000 yearly and the committee fixed this amount at $1,100,000,000.

Single taxpayers could claim credits for 25 per cent of the amount they paid, with a limit of $500, and married persons could obtain 40 per cent credit, plus 2 per cent for each dependent.

As approved by the Senate, the tax would go into effect next Jan. 1, being withheld at the source on pay rolls and collected from other taxpayers along with the regular income tax.

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In a letter to Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee, the President expressed opposition to a committee-approved amendment to the new revenue bill which would freeze payroll taxes at their present levels of 1 per cent on employers and a like amount on employees for 1943.

This amendment, adopted by the committee on motion of Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.) but not yet voted upon by the Senate, would stay an otherwise automatic increase of the tax on Jan. 1 to 2 per cent each on employers and employees.

The President said that as soon as Congress had disposed of the pending tax bill, he was planning to submit a comprehensive program for expanding and extending the whole social security system along the lines he had suggested in his budget message last January.

Would Enlarge System

At that time the President proposed to enlarge the system to take in many workers not now covered, such as farm laborers and domestics.

The President said the proposed freezing of the tax rate was "causing considerable concern to many persons insured under the old-age and survivors insurance system."

He said that the failure to allow the automatic increase to go into effect "would cause a real and justifiable fear that adequate funds will not be accumulated to meet the heavy obligations of the future and that the claims for benefits accruing under the present law may be jeopardized."

Conversion of the proposed 5 per cent victory tax into a vehicle for compulsory savings was predicted today by Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) as leaders urged acceptance of the levy to speed Senate approval of the new revenue bill.

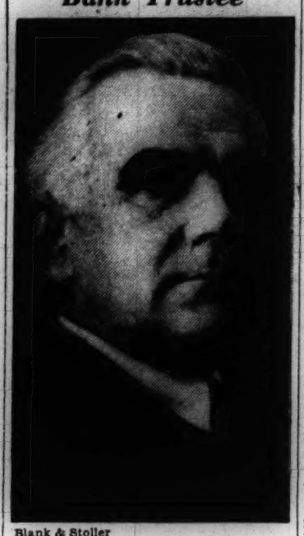
The victory tax and other features of the program drew the fire meanwhile of President Philip Murray of the C. I. O. who declared in a letter to Vice-President Henry Wallace and Senate leaders that the revenue measure was developing into an "outrageous caricature of the carefully planned Treasury bill."

Urges Treasury Proposals

Mr. Murray called for adoption of Treasury proposals designed, he said, to plug "a number of tax evasion loopholes through which wealthy individuals and corporations have been escaping making the fullest contribution to the war effort."

The Senate disposed of one controversial issue yesterday, voting 52 to 34 after hours of wearying debate against taxing the income from future issues of state and local bonds. In this decision it overrode its finance committee recommendations.

Bank Trustee



Blank & Stoller

Benjamin O'Shea

Elected a trustee of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York, to fill the vacancy brought about by the resignation of Jesse J. Ricks. Mr. O'Shea is president and a director of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

N. J. Firm Protests Arrest in Georgia For Soliciting Labor

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Samuel B. Freedman, President of the Special Steel Compounding Corp., wired President Roosevelt, War Production Board Chief Donald Nelson, and New Jersey Congressmen this week protesting the arrest and $1,000 fine of the firm's representative in Georgia for soliciting labor.

In Cordele, Ga., Superior Judge O. T. Gower, who imposed the fine, said Harold G. Weston, personnel manager of the New Jersey firm, admitted he hired 11 Negroes from nearby farms without obtaining a Georgia license.

Mr. Weston was permitted to pay the fine in lieu of a 12-month state prison farm sentence and six months in jail. The law, the court said, has long been on Georgia statute books but seldom used.

Judge Gower said his action was intended to protect farmers of the Georgia area from suffering a labor shortage.

Mr. Freedman said his firm, which processes and prepares scrap for the Crucible Steel Company in nearby Harrison, had been hit by an acute labor shortage and had fallen behind in deliveries.

As a result, he said, he sent Floyd Weaver, a Negro foreman, to Georgia to hire workers at the prevailing wages of $30 to $40 a week for scrap sorters. When Mr. Weaver reported he had a dozen likely workers, Mr. Freedman on Saturday sent Mr. Weston to look them over and bring them back if they seemed satisfactory.

On Monday, Mr. Freedman continued, Mr. Weston called that he was under arrest.

Mr. Freedman contacted George S. Plaus, assistant regional labor representative of the WPB, who wired Judge Gower in Georgia that Mr. Weston was innocently ignorant of the Georgia law, that he represented a firm doing important war work, and asked that the court suspend action in the case until the WPB could look into it.

Mr. Freedman asserted he personally called Judge Gower and requested him to delay action until the WPB could investigate.

"The WPB isn't running this court," Mr. Freedman quoted the Judge as saying.

Nothing had been heard from Mr. Weaver, Mr. Freedman remarked and he is wondering what became of the Negro foreman.

Mail-Order Sales Volume Decreases

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported sales for September at $80,527,208, compared with $85,714,253 during September, 1941, or a decrease of $5,187,045, equivalent to 6.1 per cent.

For the eight month period, February to September, sales totaled $558,317,701, against $601,797,476 for the corresponding period a year ago. This was a decrease of $43,479,775 or 7.2 per cent.

Montgomery, Ward & Company reported September sales at $61,495,048, against $59,780,259 for the same month last year. This was an increase of $1,714,789, or 2.87 per cent.

For the eight months ended September 30, 1942, sales totaled $403,423,423, compared with $415,673,098 in the corresponding period a year ago, or a decrease of 2.95 per cent.

Steel Output in Third Quarter Second Highest

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute said steel production of 21,449,359 tons in the third quarter of 1942 was the second highest three months' total in history.

The current quarterly aggregate came within a fraction of a percentage point of the record 21,531,358 tons produced in the second and exceeded by 4 per cent output in the 1941 third quarter.

Production of 64,019,606 tons of steel in the 1942 first nine months was 4 per cent more than the like 1941 period and exceeded tonnage produced in any whole year prior to 1940, including the years of World War I.

Manpower Control Gaining In Importance to War Effort

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manpower control now appears likely to become as great a necessity in the war economy as materials control has hitherto been. Labor supply is, in the last analysis, the fundamental measure of capacity of an industrial society.

When a war economy approaches full capacity, scarcities of material can be made up with manpower, but scarcities of manpower cannot be made up with material. Apparently the next six months is to see as much done about the supply of men—at the right place at the right time—as in the last six months has been done about the supply of raw materials and of machinery. A host of signs point in that direction.

Most obvious sign is the stabilization of wages due under the Brown-Murray cost of living control act. Price control has proved to be the forerunner of rationing in commodities; it is likely to prove the same thing in labor. Control of the price of the workman's effort is probably only a prelude to rationing of that effort. For, as in commodities, price control is likely to intensify the scramble for the available supply of labor, and this in turn is likely to hasten the day when some department or other in Washington, presumably the War Manpower Commission, will say where workmen may go and where they must stay.

Total War Effort

This is the last step toward total, or totalitarian, war, as the need for all-out economic effort and all-out economic control comes right down to the freedom of the workman.

So far only businessmen are familiar with the problems of priorities and allocations; when they are applied to workmen, they become familiar to everyone and the war becomes truly a "people's war." In this at long last the United States' war effort will begin to approximate that of the major belligerents, including not only the Axis powers, where since long before the war a man's labor was not his own, but also of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and even Canada, where the National Selective Service Act permits the Canadian Government to compel some men to stay on the job, and others to move to other jobs.

The first informal move in this direction was taken recently when the Washington authorities ordered several score thousand miners and loggers in the Pacific northwest area to stay put "or else"— The "or else" consisted in the first place of loss of draft deferment status, and in the second place of loss of the power to find other jobs through the United States Employment Service. The threat was mild compared with the forces which foreign governments bring to bear to compel men to stay in essential industries, but it cut the migration of labor from those industries four-fifths almost overnight. Much more drastic controls are now in sight and they will be much more widespread.

Severest whole-industry shortages so far appearing or threatened are in those fields where wages are traditionally the lowest—in farming, in coal mining, and in textiles. From these the drain into high-pay arms plants has been most severe. But the shortage also appears in nearly every kind of skilled labor, from the maintenance and repair departments of nearly every industry, up through the ranks of skilled engineers, chemists, laboratory men, etc.

In some cases the draft is responsible, in other cases the competition of war industry. In one-industry areas like farm country and the soft coal country, the draft is apparently the prime reason as nearly all the able-bodied men are of one occupation and when the draft takes some of them there is no hope of getting substitutes. Farmers and farm-hands the world over make good soldiers, and in the United States they are particularly fitted for service in the modern mechanical army because of their homespun skill and mechanical aptitude. Coal miners are also good soldier material for other fields it is chiefly the lure of arms-plant pay which takes the men away.

But it makes little ultimate difference whether the men are lost to the Army or to the arms industries. One or other is in the nature of things due to take up all the slack. In fact one of the next great economic problems to be worked out in Washington is that of who is to have the indispensable men—the Army or arms industry. The problem is analogous to the intermittent skirmish which has gone on in Washington this year between the Army and the civilian war authorities over raw materials—whether they should go directly into war materials or into the plant and machinery to enable the civilian population to make more war materials.

Size of Army

In fact it now appears that the limit to the size of the Army will be lower than recent talk. It used to be said that it took 17—or 27—civilians to supply a modern soldier. The ratio was extravagantly exaggerated, yet there is a limit to the degree to which the Army can deplete the civilian industries which must feed it with planes, shells, and guns, and the ships to transport them. Sooner or later somebody will have to decide between General Hershey and Paul McNutt as to who is to get the men.

There are other signposts of what is coming besides the order to northwestern miners and loggers. The gold-mining industry has been shut down, to release 3,200 miners to other mining activities, though nobody is sure that instead they may migrate to arms plants.

The President three weeks ago authorized the Federal Civil Service Commission to move federal employees from one job to another more necessary without the consent either of the employee or of the department that employs him. The Director of Procurement at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot has issued instructions to contractors as follows:

The must not advertise "blind" for employees. Advertisements must contain the clause "employees engaged in war contracts need not apply." Disputes between employers over men must be referred to the War Manpower Commission.

And another blueprint is the Canadian Selective Service Act. It compels the unemployed to register and accept work; the man on an essential job to stay on it; the man on a non-essential job to give it up or move to another. It provides for industrial training programs and for travel allowances for workers migrating under orders from one job to another.

Obviously a civilian life is to become more like army life. The implications of coming manpower control will be discussed in a subsequent article.

New Pipeline System to Step Up Oil To Atlantic Coast 'Well Under Way'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bayou Pipeline System, part of the big-scale pipeline program to step up oil deliveries to the Atlantic Coast, now is "well under way" and should be completed some time in December, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes reported.

The secondhand line, to be built at an outlay of $7,500,000, will deliver 60,000 barrels of oil products daily from refineries on the Gulf Coast to the end of the plantation pipeline at Baton Rouge, La.

Only $840,000 will be spent for new materials on the Bayou line.

Mr. Ickes reported also that additional pumping stations were being installed on the Plantation Line to increase its capacity from 60,000 to 90,000 barrels daily, and that plans are in preparation to extend the northern Plantation Line from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond, Va.

Two primary benefits are expected to result from construction of the Bayou System and the northern extension of the Plantation Line.

The southeastern states will continue to obtain 60,000 barrels of petroleum products daily, and 30,000 barrels daily will be carried to Richmond, Va., for transshipment by barge up Chesapeake Bay to more northern points.

The Bayou System consists of two segments, a 61-mile eight-inch line with a capacity of 37,000 barrels daily from the vicinity of Baytown to Beaumont, Texas, and a 182-mile, 10-inch line with a 60,000 barrels a day capacity from Beaumont to Baton Rouge, La.

The Shell Pipeline Corporation will handle the construction, operation, and maintenance on a cost basis. Acquisition of right-of-way for the entire line was reported by Mr. Ickes to be almost complete.

The Bayou System was organized by six Texas companies, which have agreed, Mr. Ickes' announcement said, that the system will be guided in the operation and maintenance of the line by such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the Petroleum Co-ordinator.

The companies are Humble Pipeline Company,, Texas Pipeline Company, Shell Pipeline Corporation, Pan-American Pipe Line Company, Pure Transportation Company, and Crown Central Pipeline and Transportation Corporation.

Better, Cheaper Cars Seen Following War

NEW YORK (AP)—Better and cheaper auto vehicles will revolutionize highway transportation after the war, William J. Cumming, vehicle maintenance director of the Office of Defense Transportation, predicted in an address to the Society of Automotive Engineers.

The forced lessons of wartime maintenance of motor vehicles will result in postwar machines designed primarily for efficient function, rather than smart appearance, Mr. Cumming said.

"A new technology will have been born to parallel that of the metallurgists, designers and production men," he said.

Future automobiles and trucks will be safer, easier to drive and maintain, more comfortable and upkeep cost less, Mr. Cumming predicted. He added that tires would be improved and better fuel produced.

P. E. Friend of the Wilkening Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, told the engineers that new expander type piston rings had been developed which would double the operating life of vehicular engines and halve oil consumption.

'Rough-Tough' Approach To War Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A new national attitude for victory was urged upon Americans here today—a "rough-tough" approach that would sweep aside peacetime habits to produce and win over "rough-tough" enemies and a victory psychology which would drop "we're losing the war" talk in full confidence of America's power and resources.

At a moment when headlines were telling of bitter warfare and American endurance in the Solomon Islands, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, warned that it was time for Americans to get "rough and tough," to face drastic rationing, to be ready for a National Service Act and prepared to cut peacetime red tape anywhere to achieve victory.

Lush Days Over

Coincidentally, at a moment when production line figures were telling of a 350 per cent increase of war goods output since Pearl Harbor, Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, deplored negative national attitudes and told Americans they should adopt the victory approach on the production line, on the battlefield, and in the postwar economic struggle.

General Drum addressed the fall dinner meeting of the Life Underwriters Association of the City of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night. Mr. Johnston, recently named by President Roosevelt to the Economic Stabilization Board, spoke at a meeting of the Union League Club.

"The old lush days, filled with fancy talk and fine debate about the war, are over," General Drum declared. "We speak of being tough. We need to be rough as well as tough. We cannot delay for a normal peacetime procedure. Roughshod approaches are required to overcome the intricacies of our peacetime methods."

Urging Americans to revive the tough characteristics of their revolutionary forefathers, General Drum warned that victory would be doubly difficult to win if Russia should lose the Volga.

Detailing hardships that must be faced without flinching, he declared:

"Reverses along the Russian front may deny us opportunities to deliver precious cargoes needed by the brave armies along the Volga. Prolongation of the war in a theater of major importance will produce new and greater demands at home. Current plans may require re-appraisal and the probable expansion of objectives.

"A national service act may be required for all able-bodied citizens, rationing of necessities may become more widespread and drastic. Production needs may rise and our arsenal of democracy may face enormously increased wartime demands. We must be prepared to meet all these needs when and if they arise."

"If there is to be an upward revision of our major war plans, there can be no hesitation, no faltering in reaching prompt and favorable decisions to solve the new problems.

"There are those who lean on the crutch of dependence upon others. We cannot indulge in the wishful thinking and false convictions that some magical law or agency will save us from the foe. We cannot remain mental paralytics, powerless under the spell cast by vocal gymnasts with their brilliant catch-penny phrases, windy debate and dreary indecision. It takes tough people to walk on their own feet and limit their own words to fit the fearless and honest expression of our common needs."

Criticizes Underrating

Mr. Johnston urged Americans not to make the "dreadful mistake of underrating our might." He criticized issuance of statements about the inferiority of American airplanes and recent utterances, some by Government officials, indicating belief that "we are losing the war on production and battle fronts."

If such propaganda is designed to arouse the people to the dangers of total war, it is mistaken, because the entire nation is becoming aware of what it has to face, he added.

"Let us understand that we are winning the battle of production, which is the first phase of war, and that our fighting men will win this war for freedom," he said.

Mr. Johnston deplored predictions of economic collapse and destruction of free enterprise when the war was won. Theorists overlook the capacity of America's business leaders to harness new economic forces when they talk of large-scale postwar unemployment, idle factories and staggering national debt," he declared.

Tungsten Scheelite Ore Price Raised in Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — The Munitions and Supply Department has announced the price of tungsten scheelite ore produced in Canada has been raised to $26.50 per unit of 20 pounds.

Metals Controller George Bateman said the new price conformed to that recently set in the United States for the purchase of foreign tungsten ores. To warrant the new price, the ore must contain not less than 60 pe rcent of tungsten trioxide, with due allowance for the impurities permitted in the trade.

Synthetic Tires to Be of High Quality; More Guayule Planned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Motorists can expect their buna S synthetic rubber tires—when they eventually get them—to have 90 per cent of the wearing qualities of natural rubber.

This was disclosed in an appendix to the report of the special rubber survey committee headed by Bernard M. Baruch, which just became available for the first time.

Buna S, foundation of the huge synthetic program, is "particularly well adapted as a material for tires," the appendix stated. Besides its 90 per cent wearability compared with crude rubber, it is "apparently satisfactory" for inner tubes, the committee said, and is also to play a part in the recapping program.

"With suitable compounding, successful tires in sizes up to 7.00 can be made entirely out of buna S," the Baruch committee reported, "in the larger truck, heavy duty, and combat sizes a certain amount of natural rubber has thus far been found necessary in the sidewalls and carcasses of the tires."

However, in the committee's opinion, not more than 20 per cent by weight of a heavy buna S tire would have to be crude rubber, and the tire industry, the report stated, "believes that this percentage may be reduced to 10 per cent, perhaps lower."

The appendix, devoted to a chemical analysis of each of the principal rubber substitutes in the present and contemplated program, reported also on the advances made by rubber companies in actually making tires out of the synthetics.

Efficiency Increasing

Manufacturing efficiency is not now at a uniformly high level, the report showed, but "very rapid developments are being made in the processing arts so that it is reasonable to expect that the situation as regards manufacturing efficiency may be more favorable six months from now."

The committee reported that neoprene was the synthetic "most nearly similar in its general utility to natural rubber," although it is about one third heavier. Its wearing qualities are about 25 per cent greater than crude rubber under severe service and about 10 per cent under crude rubber for ordinary driving, the report stated.

"Neoprene is excellent for heavy duty tires, being the approximate equivalent of natural rubber in ordinary service and definitely superior to natural rubber when run over ground containing flinty or other sharp materials likely to damage the tires," the report stated. The committee has recommended an additional 20,000 tons capacity of neoprene, which can be used for recaps as well as new tires and is, like buna S, "apparently satisfactory" for inner tubes.

Butyl synthetic, of which 62,000 tons are expected to come in during 1943, was rated capable of giving only 40 to 50 per cent of the mileage of crude rubber. Hower, it was rated "promising," as a recapping material.

Only recently have methods been developed to attach butyl to natural rubber, and for this reason its use until recently has been considered only possible in manufacture of whole tires. But, the committee noted, "it now appears that it may prove capable of being used as a recapping material also."

Thiokol, of which 24,000 tons are expected to be produced in 1943, was described as a "quickly producible material for recapping natural rubber tires" and as being highly resistant to oils and other chemicals which attack natural rubber.

"As a recapping material its wearing qualities are definitely inferior to butyl and about equal to the present types of reclaimed rubber," the report said.

Good Recap Material

As a recap material, thiokol was rated "good," for inner tubes, "unsatisfactory."

Flexon was described as "an inferior type of butyl but one which can be produced with a minimum use of critical materials in the production plant." Its mileage in tests is not more than 40 per cent that of crude rubber, the report stated, but the opinion was expressed that its quality would be considerably improved as production techniques are developed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — Advised that guayule promised to exceed expectations as a wartime source of natural rubber, the House quickly voted to expand plantings of this shrub from 75,000 to 500,000 acres.

It approved a $19,000,000 appropriation for cultivation of guayule by the Agriculture Department on plantations in California, Arizona, Texas and New Mexico. The Senate also must act on the appropriation.

While the House was acting, a Senate agriculture subcommittee heard behind closed doors testimony from Major Wendell Dove of the Army on the possibility of getting needed natural rubber from South America. Details of his testimony were not disclosed, but Chairman Guy Gillette (D-Iowa) declared the group received "ample evidence of ample supplies."

Guayule

The prospects for larger-than-expected production of natural rubber from the guayule shrub were disclosed with publication by the House appropriations committee of testimony from C. M. Granger, assistant chief of the Agriculture Department's forest service.

Asking for the $19,000,000 for quick expansion of guayule cultivation, Mr. Granger predicted that rubber production from this shrub would be 33,000 tons in the fall of 1944 instead of the 13,000 originally expected.

Mr. Granger also told the committee that experiments were continuing on the possibility of extracting rubber from goldenrod and "we may come before the committee with a proposal to plant 15,000 acres in goldenrod."

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Germany is gaining a large measure of control over the French rubber industry by the enforcement of a "co-operation" agreement drafted a year ago for the delivery of finished war products from synthetic rubber, it was said by a dispatch from Vichy to the Neue Züricher Zeitung.

Raw materials for synthetic rubber are being provided by Germany and have been arriving in sufficient quantities to keep factories operating, the report stated.

The Hutchinson Company, one of the larger firms co-operating with Germany, has transferred half its share in its Italian and Spanish branches to the Semperit Rubber Work of Vienna, the Zurich newspaper reported. Four other leading French factories have become more closely associated with German firms by similar transactions.

The Michelin and Dunlop firms have been showing a reluctance to enter co-operation arrangements, the paper's correspondent added.

Similar plants for co-operation of French and German chemical and textile industries have been established.

Temporary Price Ceilings on Lamb Continued by OPA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—To prevent a lapse of price control on lamb, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has continued temporary price ceilings on that meat indefinitely pending completion of a regulation providing specific dollars and cents prices.

The order, effective immediately to replace a 60-day temporary freeze which expired Oct. 8, establishes ceilings at the highest levels at which individual slaughterers, wholesalers and retailers sold during the period July 27-31, 1942.

Conferences have been held recently by the OPA with lamb producers, packers and distributors with the aim of formulating a permanent regulation setting specific dollars and cents price ceilings for the lamb industry at wholesale and retail levels.

While such an order is in the drafting stage, the extension of the temporary ceilings will serve to prevent a lapse which Mr. Henderson said "would have created chaotic conditions in the industry and might have stimulated unwarranted and speculative price increases."

The average farm price for lambs was given by OPA as $11.92 per hundredweight as of Sept. 15, compared with an $8.94 parity price.

"Any increase in the level of wholesale prices for lamb above present ceilings would seriously reduce retail margins," Mr. Henderson said, "creating a gross inequity with respect to retail dealers and threatening the existence of the Sept. 15 level of retail prices."

OPA Grants Rise in Flour Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Increases of 10 to 15 per cent in the temporary, 60-day price ceilings on flours, were granted by the Office of Price Administration yesterday to avert a threatened flour shortage.

The upward adjustment was brought about by an order providing that the maximum price shall be the highest level at which each seller contracted to sell during the September 28-October 2 base period, rather than the top price at which deliveries actually were made.

The price boost applies to flour made from wheat, corn, rye, and also to cornmeal, hominy, and hominy grits. It is effective at once.

The amendment will permit continued functioning of the milling industry, which "otherwise would have found it impossible to mill flour from wheat at present prices," OPA said.

Because flour inventories generally are held down to about 15 days' supply, any reduction in deliveries resulting from the price squeeze on millers "would have caused a shortage to develop quickly at all levels of consumption," it was explained.

The price of flours made from wheat, rye and corn being delivered at any particular time has little relationship to the cost of the raw material at that time, because contracts for sale often are made one to six months prior to delivery. In times of rising raw materials costs, deliveries frequently are made at prices lower than those at which a seller would specify in entering into a sales contract.

In the past 90 days, OPA said, types of wheat used for flour have gone up in cost considerably. A similar situation prevails in corn and rye. Sellers' contract prices therefore were substantially higher than the prices at which the products were being delivered.

Department Store Sales Above 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Oct. 3 were 2 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Sept. 26, sales were 5 per cent above a year ago and in the four weeks ended Oct. 3 they averaged 2 per cent more than in the similar period of 1941.

By Federal Reserve Districts, increases last week over a year ago included:

Boston 3, Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1, Richmond 16, Atlanta 11, St. Louis 7, Kansas City 6, Dallas 15, and San Francisco 9 per cent.

Decreases were 6 per cent in the New York district and 3 per cent in the Chicago area.

Member Federal Reserve System — Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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so many families are moving from city to city

Families affected by wartime transfers find the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor useful in locating new homes.

A real estate advertiser in the Monitor writes: "The advertising I am carrying in the real estate Coast to Coast Directory of The Christian Science Monitor is bringing splendid results. Every few days an opportunity to be of service comes, from some part of the country. I am making new contacts and having many opportunities to be of service through this advertising. I believe it is equally as helpful to Monitor readers to have this directory, especially in these times when so many are moving from place to place."

Why not advertise your property or service in the Monitor? An advertisement in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory published Wednesdays, or in the Real Estate Classified column published daily, reaches hundreds of good prospects for houses, apartments, ranches, farms and other property.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Poll Reveals U. S. Informed On Scrap Drive

By Dr. George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J. Oct. 9—If the present national scrap metal drive doesn't go hurtling over the top, it won't be because the nation's newspapers have failed to tell the people about it.

From Maine to Florida, from New York to San Francisco, the newspapers have taken the story of the scrap metal drive into the American home with such effectiveness that ninety-four out of any one hundred persons will tell you they have read about it.

This would indicate that practically the entire literate population had read about the scrap drive.

As part of their contribution to the scrap campaign, the newspaper members of the American Institute of Public Opinion asked that the Gallup Poll put the following question to a cross-section of the population in every State in the nation:

"Have you read about the present drive to collect scrap metal?"

Purpose of Survey

The purpose of the survey was to provide newspapers with some indication of the job still to be done. The results of the study completed early this week are eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the free American press in its sponsorship of the scrap campaign. Here are the results of the survey:

Yes (have read) ....94 per cent.
No (have not read) ..6 per cent.

While the survey by the Institute discloses a splendid performance by the newspapers of the country, it also reveals that there is still a big job facing the local committees handling scrap collections. Forty-one persons out of every one hundred questioned still have scrap that has neither been taken to scrap depots nor collected.

That so many people still have scrap in their homes may of course be less serious than it first appears to be. In many communities the scrap metal drives are not yet completed, and trucks have not yet got around to all of the homes.

Results of the study also indicate, however, that more careful canvassing by local scrap committees will uncover many more tons of scrap.

WPB Scrap Estimates

WPB estimates that there are on the average about 657 pounds of scrap per farm in the United States, about 35 pounds per home in the large cities, an overall average of about 229 pounds per family throughout the country. On this basis the 41 per cent who still have available scrap in their homes represent nearly 1,750,000 tons of scrap which are awaiting a trip to the scrap depots.

As of yesterday when the final tabulation figures were made at the institute's offices, here is the way the nation stands on the scrap drive:

Have already turned in scrap or have none—59.

Have scrap, can take it to a depot, and know where to take it—19.

Have scrap, can take it to a depot, but do not know where to take it—8.

Have scrap, but cannot take it to depot—14.

Again using WPB's estimates, the 22 per cent who have scrap and who either cannot take it to a depot or do not know where to take it, represent 900,000 tons of scrap, about which nothing may be done, unless the local committees make more complete arrangements for pickup service.

Since practically everyone in the country knows about the scrap metal drive, the task of the newspapers is amazingly successful so far. The principal job now lies in seeing that every available pound of scrap gets to the scrap depots.

Losses in Grains Cancel Early Gains

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Grain prices derived only temporary strength today from upward revision of ceilings on various types of flour and early gains of fractions to about a cent a bushel were soon wiped out. Losses ranging up to almost a cent were posted.

Failure of flour business to expand and trade expectations that the government crop report to be released after the close would contain large estimates of cereal production caused some of the late selling, brokers said.

Bank Clearings Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the major cities contracted somewhat from the level of the preceding week, but continued well above a year ago in the week ended Oct. 7, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

The total at 23 leading cities was $7,341,582,000, greater by 9.6 per cent than clearings of $6,701,527,000 in the comparable 1941 period. The total was $592,861,000 under that of the previous week.

Some of the larger outside gains over a year ago were: Omaha, 30.4 per cent; Kansas City, 27.8; Baltimore, 27.6; Richmond, 27; Portland, Ore., 26.8, and Pittsburgh, 25.3.

Masonite Corp. Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 amounted to $1,546,434, after all taxes, equal to $3.58 a common share. This compared with $2,010,884, or $3.56 a share the previous fiscal year. Net sales totaled $17,864,152, an all-time high, compared with $12,922,976 last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s 54-51	102.2	102.2	102.2
1 2¾s 60-50	100.18	100.18	100.18
b 2½s 67-62	100.16	100.16	100.16

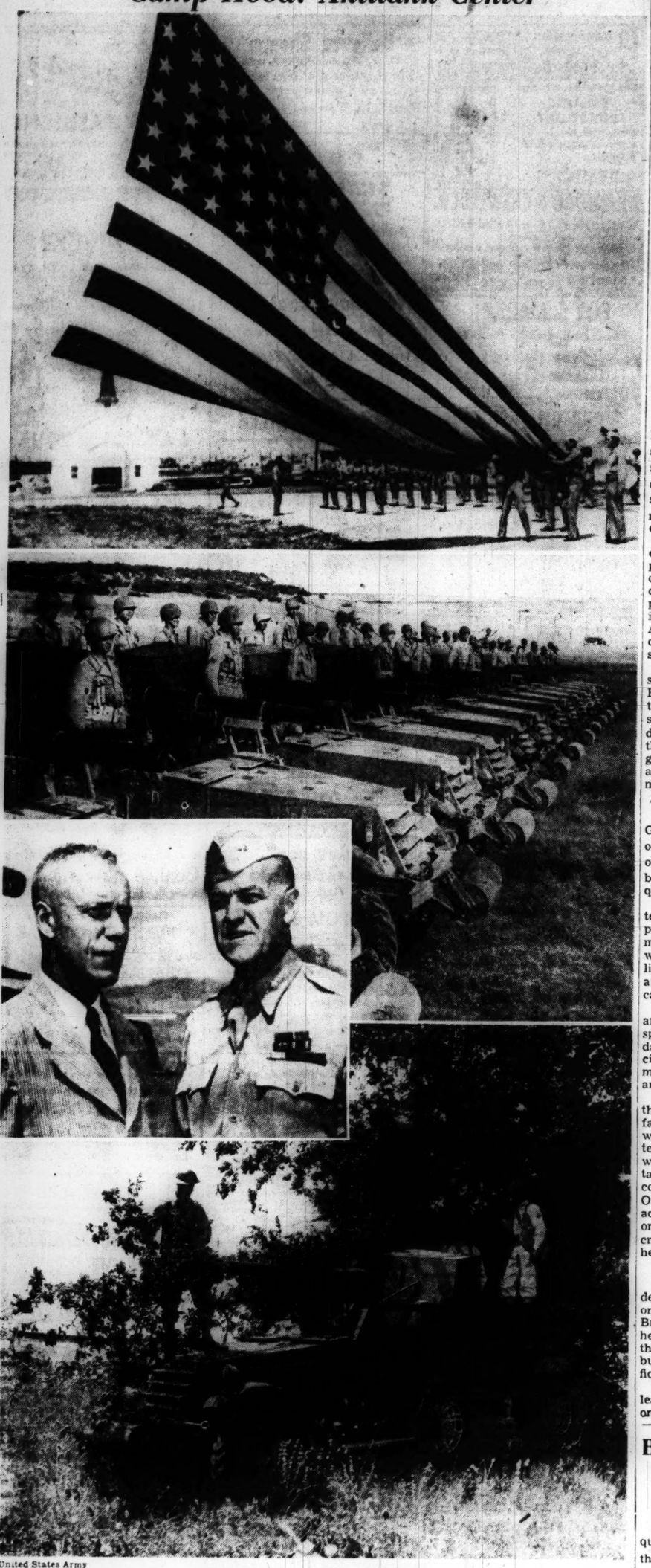
New York City Bond
41 3s 80 — 104½ 104½ 104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Aib&Sus 3½s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	63	63	63
2 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	63	63	63
30 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88½	87½	87½
12 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72	72
14 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56½	56	56½
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	49	49	49
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
31 Am & For P 5s 2030	75¾	75	75¾
9 Am Int 5½s 49	100	99½	100
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
213 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100¾	100¾
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Arm Del 4s 55	103	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¾	111¾
6 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	94½	94½	94½
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Atl & Birm 4s 33	31½	31½	31½
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85¾	85¾	85¾
21 A C Line cit 4s 52	74	74	74
31 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	63½	63½
17 A C Line 5s 45	102¾	102¼	109¼
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
25 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	61¼	60¾	60¾
30 B&O 95 st A	30¼	30	30
14 B&O 96 st C	34¼	34½	34½
20 B&O 2000 st D	30¼	29¾	29¾
18 B&O 96 st P	30¼	29¾	29¾
26 B&O cv 60 st	24½	24¾	24¾
21 B&O 4s 48	59¾	59½	49½
57 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50¾	49¾	50
1 B&O S W 50 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 B&O T C 4s 59	46½	46½	46½
13 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104¾	104½	104⅝
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
10 Ben I Loan 2½s 56	75	75	75
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
41 Bossen&Me 5s 67	77¼	77	77¼
95 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39	39
16 Boston&Me 4s 60	73½	73	73
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80¼	80¼	80¼
6 Buf C ENo 5s 34 ct	12	11⅞	12
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60	60	60
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅝	108½	108½
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	....	98¾	98¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
10 Caro C&O 4½s 65	107¾	107½	107⅝
1 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
3 Cen B Unl Pac 4s 48	35	35	35
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20¼	19¾	19¾
17 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	66	65½	65½
27 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71¾	71½	71½
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	56⅝	56⅝
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81¾	81¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21	20¾	20¾
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	19	19	19
30 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	91½	91½	91½
2 C&O 4½s 92	130	130	130
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¾	103½	103½
94 Chi & Alton 3s 49	24¼	23¾	24
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74¾	74½	74¾
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¾	65½	65⅝
23 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80¾	80½
3 CB&Q 4s III 49	80¾	80¾	80¾
11 Chi & E Ill 1st 6s 57	32¾	32½	32⅝
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	38	38
8 ChGtWest 4s 58	66½	66¼	66¼
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67¾	67¾	67¾
19 Chi Ry & Ls 37	32¼	32	32¼
138 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18	17½	17¾
144 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
22 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	44¾	44½	44¾
106 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	44¾	44	44¼
12 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	44¾	44	44
21 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44¼	43¾	44
1 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	42½	42½	42½
39 Chi&NW 6½s 36	42⅝	42½	42½
27 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26½	25¾	25¾
35 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	36	35½	35½
28 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4	3½	3⅞
22 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25½	24½	24⅞
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	25¼	25¼	25¼
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	34	34	34
142 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	19¾	18⅞	19
51 CRI & P 4s 88	31¾	30⅞	31½
14 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	28½	28½	28½
78 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18	17½	17½
13 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	106¼	108¼	106¼
17 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
40 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	47¾	48
6 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	72¼	72¼	72½
15 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	65	65	65
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78¼	78¼	78¼
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	67½	68
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61½	61½	61½
15 Colo&So 4½s 80	27	26¾	26¾
24 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92¼	92¼
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	86¾	87
4 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 ComlMack inc 60ww	38½	38½	38½
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
2 Con Edis 3½s 66	105	105	105
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94½	94½	94½
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Crucible Steel 3½s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	31	31	31
1 Dayton PL 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
83 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅝	59½	59⅜
5 D&RG 4½s 36	23½	23½	23½
103 D&RG 4s 36	22⅜	22	22
2 D&RG West 5s 55	4½	4½	4½
43 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	3⅜	3⅜	3½
93 D&RGW 5s 78	19¼	19	19¼
7 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111⅞
5 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104½	104½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
26 Erie 4½s 1015	54¾	54½	54½
18 Erie 4s 95	92½	91½	91½
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98	98	98
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	75	75	75
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	84	84	84
27 Gt Nor 4s 46	97½	97½	97¼
25 Gt Nor 3s 61	74¼	74¼	74⅝
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
8 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101½	101	101
15 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	88	88	88¼
3 Houstonlc 1st 37	91	91	91
16 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	45	44½	44⅝
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46½	46⅜	46⅜
36 Hud&Manhc 5s 57	18¾	18⅜	18½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44¾	43¾	44½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	54⅜	54½	54⅜
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¼	49	49
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47½	47½
22 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46	45⅞	46
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	55⅜	55½	55⅜
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	51	51	51
29 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50⅜	49¾	49¾
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	45¼	45½
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
19 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5	4⅞	4⅞
49 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27¾	27¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26½	26½	26½
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26½	26½	26½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	35	35
5 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104⅞	105
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	58½	58½	58½
39 Int T&T 5s 55	60¾	60¾	60¾
5 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
82 KCP&L & Mem 4s 36	67	66	66
6 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72	72¼
7 K C South 3s 50	64	63½	64
6 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109¼	109½
1 Kings CoE&P 6s 97	170	170	170
3 Kresge Found 2s 50	101	101	101
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	91½	91½	91½
19 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	80½	80	80¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78¼	78	78
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	71¾	71¾	71¾
12 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46¼	46½	46¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38½	38½	38½
42 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32	32½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31½	30¾	30¾
20 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59	58⅞	59
7 Libby McN&L 4½s 55	105½	105½	105½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
7 Long Dock 3¾s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98½	98½	98½
4 Lorillard Co 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
11 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Louis&N 4¼s 2003	93¾	93¾	93
2 Lou&NAtlKnx&Cin55	110	110	110
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49	49	49
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	51	51	51
10 MillSmar&NW4s47	30¾	30¾	30¾
11 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	6	5⅝	6
28 MSP&SSM ar 5½s 49	8½	2	2
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5- 38	17	17	17
85 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16½	16½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27¾	27¾	27½
40 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21¼	20½	20½
9 M-K T 4½s 78	32¾	32½	32¾
28 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41¾	41¾
1 M¾K-Tex 4s 62 ctf	31½	31¼	31¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	3⅞	3⅞
26 Mo Pac 5s 65A	39¼	38¾	38¾
174 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	39¼	38¾	38¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 P ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 78 C	39¼	39	39
6 Mo Pac 5s 78C ct	39¼	38½	39¼
102 Mo Pac 5s 80 M	39¼	38¾	38¾
88 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	39¼	38¾	38¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 12ct	38½	38¼	38½
200 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 MonW'P&Pob4½s80	104½	104	104
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38½	38⅝
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¼	38⅝
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32	32	32
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	28	27½	27½
8 NashChaStL 4s 78	67¾	67¾	67¾
32 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	106¾	106½	106⅝
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	103	103
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 Nat Pow RR ct 45	70¼	70¼	70¼
12 N Eng RR 4s48	68	67¾	68
2 N Eng T&T5s52	118	118	118
1 N O P Sr 5s 52A	106½	106½	106¾
1 N O Pub Svc5s56B	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 N Ori NE 4½s 52	83	83	83
11 N Ori NE 4s 55	57	56⅝	57
10 NO TexA&M 5s36A	48¾	48¾	48¾
31 NO TexA&M 5s 43B	35½	34½	34½
8 NO TexA&M 5s 51ct	50¾	50¾	50¾
15 NO TexA&M 5s 56C	54¾	54	54
15 NO TexA&M 4½s 56	51¼	51¼	51½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44¾	44¾	44¾
79 NYC rfg 2014	54¾	53⅞	53⅞
114 NYC 4½s 2013A	49	48¾	48¾
16 NYC cn 4s 98	83½	83½	83¾
3 NYC 3½s 48	90¼	90¼	90¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 NYC cv 3½s 52	67½	67	67
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74½	74½	74½
5 NYC&Hr 3½s 97	69½	69½	69½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53	53	53
17 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	49½	49½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	.75⅞	75?	75⅞
45 NYChi&StL 4½s 7 8	62¾	62½	62½
8 N Y Con 3½s 65	100?	100⅜	100⅜
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¾	63½	63¾
5 NY Lack&L 4s73A	54¾	54¼	54½
22 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47⅞	47¼	47¼
15 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	60	59½	59½
84 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43	42½	42¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	38¼	38¼	38¼
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	38⅝	38½	38½
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	36½	36½	36½
28 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
10 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 NY S&W Term 5s 43	87½	87½	87½
26 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8½	8½
2 Niagara Falls P3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
20 Nor&SOu cv5s2016	36⅝	35¾	35¾
7 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74½	74½	74½
66 Nor Pac 6s 2047	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	85½	85½	85½
14 Nor Pac 5s 2047	85⅝	84⅞	84⅞
17 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50⅝	51
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74	74
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108¼	108¼	108¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¼	107¼
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106⅞	107
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	98½	99¼
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Pac O & E 3s 71	102	102	102
2 Pac O & E 2½s 86	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66⅔	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
66 Para Pict 4s 56	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pen Ohio Det 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	105	105	105
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121¼	121¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101¼	101½
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89	89½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
12 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96¼	96	96
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7¾	7¼	7¼
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	71	71
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¾	63¾	60½
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	63¾	63¾	63¾
10 Phila Co 4½s 61	96⅜	96	96⅜
2 Phil El 2¾s 71	102½	102½	102½
45 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	10½	10⅜	10⅜
7 Ph Read C&No 5s 42	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 PCC&StL 5s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
43 PCC&StL 4½s 77	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Pitt Cokе&Ir 4½s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
8 Pitts¾WVa 4½s 58A	57¾	57	57¾
12 Pitt&WVa 4½s 50B	57¾	57	57¾
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	57½	57	57
10 Pitt Young&A 4s 48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87¼	87	87
29 Pub Svc E&G 3s 72	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
4 Readg 4½s 97A	78	77¾	78
4 Readg 4½s 97B	77⅞	77⅝	77½
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80	80	80
5 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105¾	106¾	105¾
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
20 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	62¾	62	62
30 Rio Gr clt 4s 49	30¾	30	30
8 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9½	9½	9½
80 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	77	77	77
3 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	77¼	77¼	77¼
53 St L S F 5s 50 B	23¼	23½	23½
19 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
149 St L S F 4½s 78	23	22½	22½
26 StLSF4½s 78ct st	22½	22¾	22¾
119 St L S F 4s 50 A	21¾	21¼	21⅜
21 St L S F 4s 50A ct	21⅜	21	21
1 St L SW 5s 52	54¼	54½	54½
24 St L SW rfg 5s 90	36¼	34½	34¾
26 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	76½	75¾	75¾
90 StP&KC ShL4½s41	15¾	14⅞	14⅞
3 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	6½	6½	6½
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100½	100½	100¼
103 Sea A L cn 6s 45	13	12⅝	12⅝
62 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12½	12	12
26 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	23¾	23⅝
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10	10	10
5 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
76 SeaAlFla 4s 35A ct	10	9¾	9¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
13 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	106	106
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
31 So Pac 4½s 68	53⅞	53½	53⅞
45 So Pac 4½s 81	53½	53¼	53¼
35 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅞	53½	53¾
54 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71⅜	71¼	71½
48 So Pac clt 4s 49	69	68⅝	68⅞
5 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	65	65	65
65 So Pac 30ct 4s 46	93¾	92½	92¼
37 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¾	55½	55½
11 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	87½	87½	87½
10 South Ry 6½s 56	91	90¾	91
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¾	92¼	92¾
59 South Ry 4½s 56	67½	67½	67½
5 So Ry 4s St L 31	91	91	91
3 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	105	105
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 T RR A St L 5s 44	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Texarka&Ft Sm 5½s 50	89	89	89
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	65⅞	65⅝	65¾
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	65¾	65¾	65¾
31 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	21	20⅝	20¾
16 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	58¾	59⅜
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Un Pac 1st 4s47	109	109	109
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
9 Un Pac 2½s 70	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	84½	84½	84½
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	96¼	96	96
2 U S Steel 2.45s 63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
12 Un Stockyds 4¾s 51	93¼	93	93¼
20 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98¾	98½	98½
1 Utah P&L 5s 44 A	98¾	98½	98½
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109½	109½	109½
26 Wabash 4½s 91	33½	33	33
22 Wabash 4s 81	41¼	40¾	40¾
9 Wabash 4s 71	82½	81¾	81¾
6 Walwrth 4s 55	87¼	86¼	87¼
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	101¾	102
14 Warren Bros 6s 41	103¾	103½	103¼
20 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	103¼	103¼	103½
11 Wash Shore 4s 2361	47½	46⅝	47½
5 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95¾	95	95
7 Westn Md 4s 52	86½	86	86½
26 Westn Pac 1st 5s 48	38¾	38?	38¾
115 Westn Pac 4s 46 asd	38¾	38¼	38¾
2 Western Un 5s 51	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
22 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83½	83½
24 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¼	84¼

Camp Hood: Antitank Center



United States Army

Demolition of Enemy Tanks Is Objective Here

Top: Unfurling the garrison flag at Camp Hood, Texas. Center: Line of highly mobile tank destroyers assembled for review on day camp was opened. Inset: Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, left, and Brig. Gen. A. D. Bruce, commanding general of the camp. Botton: A crew mans a partially-concealed tank destroyer and awaits call to action.

Rigorous Camp Hood Course Centers on Destroying Tanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPLE, Texas, Oct. 8—A fresh-faced young soldier hopped a ride with a newspaperman just outside this thriving wartime Texas boom town. "Off to visit with the folks?" he was asked.

"No sir, the youngster said. "I'm just getting back home from a furlough. I belong to a tank-destroyer unit at Camp Hood."

Home was what he called it. Home, a 106,000-acre training ground in the heart of Texas, a vast tract where the art of savage fighting is daily routine in order that our soldiers may learn to master the mechanized might of the Axis; this is the scene of the most destructive force of our Army.

This is what the smiling young soldier casually refers to as "home." It is easy to see that the individual soldier likes tank-destroyer work.

Praise From Officers

The ranking officials of the War Department approve, too. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and six generals voiced their unstinted praise of the tank-destroyer formula after they witnessed its demonstration at the recent dedication of Camp Hood.

The people of Killeen, the nearest town to the camp, and of Temple boast that the tank-destroyer center at Camp Hood is the first of its kind in the world. But the proudest man at Camp Hood is its commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, for he is one of the originators of the tank destroyer idea.

The formula of the tank destroyer unit, according to General Bruce, is simple. This new force of the Army is charged with the mission of defeating enemy tanks. Its doctrine is based on the conviction that highly mobile, hard-hitting guns comprise our best weapon against enemy armored forces; its motto is "Seek-Strike-Destroy."

Destroyers' Objective

Accomplishment of this mission, General Bruce explains, will free our own armored forces to carry out their offense roles instead of being immobilized in defense requirements.

Tank destroyer units fight in teams of three units of heavy fire power. There are two 75-mm. guns mounted on half-track vehicles which combine high speed and light armor; and there is an anti-aircraft unit mounted on a similar carrier.

The soldiers who man these 75s are trained to fight with lightning speed. Their half-track carriers dart in and out and literally run circles around the heavier and more cumbersome tanks. Speed and fire power are what count.

This was demonstrated during the dedication day maneuvers. The fast-moving tank destroyers whipped across the rough Texas terrain, shot out from a protecting wood, mopped up the "enemy" tanks, and then disappeared under cover in an incredibly swift action. Other tank destroyers proved their accurate fire against towed targets on a constructed range. Antiaircraft units blasted balloons overhead.

Commando Tactics

Soldiers operating with the tank destroyer mechanized units demonstrated their adaptation of the British Commando tactics. The helmeted fighters crawled through the sand, range grass and cockleburs in a maneuver known officially as infiltration.

Tricks of the fighting trade learned at Camp Hood were demonstrated. The "sticky" grenade, made on the spot out of a sock, some dynamite, a piece of fuse and a smear of grease, is so named because it sticks to the side of a tank when it is thrown with precision. The advantage, of course, is that the moving tank carries the grenade away from the thrower before it explodes.

The men are taught to make their destructive grenades as they advanced. They also learn to make another type of grenade: a mixture of gasoline and acids in a bottle. This is silent until the flames it starts begin to crackle.

These tank destroyer soldiers become familiar with all types of weapons. They are experts with machine guns. They learn how to shoot from a crouching position, hopping about to make themselves more difficult targets. They are taught to protect themselves by taking advantage of the shelter of trees, brush and rocks. Their warfare is a mixture of the most primitive and the most modern.

Britain Quickly Uses 'Criminal' Issue as Weapon

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Britain quickly put the agreement with the United States on postwar punishment of war criminals into action as a propaganda weapon Oct. 8, broadcasting the full announcement in a score of languages to the peoples of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Some British observers said the effect of the announcement in occupied countries where Quisling regimes have been set up and in Axis satellite countries might not be apparent quickly but would be profound.

The proposed United Nations commission to investigate and name the war criminals will find much of its work already done by the Inter-Allied Committee of Refugee Governments in London. It began months ago to prepare lists of those actively responsible for the Axis terror in their homelands.

Educational Plan For 250,000 Men

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The first trial of a plan to rehabilitate 250,000 men who were classified 4-F under Selective Service because of insufficient education, thus making them available for military service, will be undertaken in Chicago, Col. Louis A. Boening of the State Selective Service staff has been announced.

If the plan is successful, it will be attempted elsewhere, Colonel Boening said.

Instruction equivalent to four years of grade school education will be offered. Upon successfully completing the work, the candidates will be reclassified, most of them probably in A1-A, Colonel Boening continued.

The project is being inaugurated by the Army in co-operation with the United States Department of Education and the Chicago School Board.

Frost Paints the Rockies

Allen's Park, Colo.

Always the mountains are virtually deserted by October, hotels and cabins shut up, and this year they are more deserted than ever. It makes no difference to the mountains, serenely indifferent to man.

"We look on them, and know
They remain—we go."

There is one more invasion before frost—that of the hunters, hot and busy little men, seeking recreation in destroying life. This year, too, there will be fewer of them, because they cannot get tires, cartridges, guns, in the same quantity as heretofore.

The wild folk have an instinct for them. A caretaker's wife at a remote mountain dam told me that regularly the deer vanish far back into the wilds before the first day of the "season" and that last year, waking up on the morning after the last day, she looked from her bed and counted seven deer on the front lawn. They had come back.

It is a pity that most people rush back to the plains and cities right after Labor Day, because the mountains are most glorious in September.

They stand up still and gigantic, and speak of Thanksgiving. Long tongues of glorious gold—the aspens—creep down their sides amid the dark green of spruce and fir. And when the latter are lightly dusted with snow, they are like billions of Christmas-trees.

From a high spur you can see the ranges receding under the golden light, their backs heaving out of fringed clouds like those of a gigantic flock of sheep. The sunlight is warm in the afternoons at 11,000 feet, and the tufted tundra-grass comforts the lazy body. Overhead float golden eagles, with alert but incurious eyes, hanging motionless with extended wings in the updrafts along the thousand-foot vertical walls.

Peace! Is there a war on, and bombs and killing? For too-brief a moment you are enabled to forget it. I could wish people nothing better than that, after the war, they may discover or rediscover the mountains in autumn.

* * *

In a recent "Window" I described the Balanced Rock in the Garden of the Gods, at Colorado Springs, as "fallen."

It was standing when we left, but a few days later a press dispatch from Colorado Springs said it had fallen during a summer storm.

But Mrs. Nelson A. Eyer, 1800 Cheynne Road, Colorado Springs, wrote that she had been watching the Rock since 1881, and it had not "fallen," but remains upright on its narrow base, as staunch as ever.

Colorado Springs' City Manager Earl Mosley writes: "The Rock has not been touched since the city purchased it in 1930 at which time a small amount of concrete was placed around the base to prevent children and other curious individuals from chipping the natural rock support holding it. I assume your information came as the result of a small rock slide which did occur this summer, but had nothing to do with the Balanced Rock."

—Roscoe Fleming.

Italy Order Wants Them 'Loyal Aliens'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — Representatives of the Order of the Sons of Italy left at the White House yesterday a petition urging that the status of noncitizen Italians be changed from "enemy aliens" to "loyal aliens."

The petition, bearing 40,000 signatures, was presented to Marvin H. McIntyre, Secretary to President Roosevelt, by leaders of the Order, who were received later by Vice-President Wallace.

Spokesmen said approval of the proposal would impress upon the world that the United States was not fighting the Italian people but the present Italian regime headed by Benito Mussolini.

Legislation to achieve the purposes of the Order has been introduced by Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, who accompanied the delegation to the White House.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you liberal cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 or $1, up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make up to 100%. 11 popular casts. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. 1-S, Boston, Mass.

MAKE extra Money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, 50 for $1 up. Large selection, 21-card "Janes Art Box," $1; other big profit assortments. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 1225 Clifford, Dept. 450, Rochester, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

Antiques Expert Repairs and Restorations. Mirrors, Furniture, Paintings. M. Heiligmann, 228 Columbus Ave., Boston.

BOYLSTON Typewriter Service. Little Bldg., Boston. HUB. 3564. Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies

FIREPLACES REPAIRED CHIMNEYS CLEANED BUILT W. E. SMITH CO., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE END. 6660

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED Sosulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

HOOVER MOTORS, INC. Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston Hub. 7100 Batteries still available. Get yours now!

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE REWOVEN, Little Bldg., BOSTON. LIB. 7806.

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing Repairing. Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

RADIO REPAIRS—ALL WORK GUARANTEED EDWARD BASS ELECTRIC CO. 135 Federal Street, BOSTON

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing. 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, $4.95 Orientals $7.95

ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS

Y-D TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP SALES and SERVICE—ALL MAKES CLEANING and REPAIRING 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Rm. 316 Lib. 8038

REAL ESTATE

HYDE PARK, MASS. — Accessible defense plant, 30 min. train to Boston; modern 8-rm. house, newly decorated; glassed-screened porch; heated sun parlor; instantaneous h. w. heater; 4 sunny chambers; 11x28 living rm.; 2-car garage (loft—basement); select neighborhood; handy to stores, schools, churches; reasonably priced for immediate sale. Shown by appointment. E. R. Kearney, 1040 River St.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 85 Parry St.—10 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, modern improvements; 7 min. to street car line; rent $80. BEA. 1438

HOUSES FURNISHED

WABAN, MASS.—10 rooms, beautifully furnished; living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, office and powder room 1st floor; 5 chambers, 3 baths, dressing room; gas heat; 3-car garage; $1500 for season; references required. Box G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FLORIDA, Tavares, 25 miles from Orlando—Bungalo, 5 rooms, newly decorated, good condition; electric refrigerator, range and hot-water heater; corner property, 100-ft. front by 137½ ft. deep; selling price $2500 or rent $25 monthly. SWINGLEY, 72 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY will share comfortable home with refined couple. Car; conv. to transp. N. Y. Refs. 300 Churchill Road, West Englewood, N. J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—2nd floor; spacious 3-room new apartment (sublet); 4 exposures; step-down living room. Apply ARN 4856.

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church. $36-$40. EN. 2-1883.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 67th Street, 1 West (Hotel des Artistes)—Just around the corner from Second Church of Christ, Scientist; studios and apartments, unfurnished or furnished; COAL HEAT; rent from $100 to $300 per month; swimming pool, restaurant, beauty parlor; valet and maid service; walking distance from shopping center. Phone ENdicott 2-6700.

APARTMENTS WANTED

DESIRE 2 unfurnished modern rooms, ground floor, Bronx—Accessible Concourse subway. Write Miss David, 11th floor, B. K. O. Bldg., N. Y. C.

WANTED—FURNISHED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Wanted from December 1st to March, furnished apartment or small house, 2 bedrooms, near ocean. MRS. JOHN BATDORF, 12 Hewett Road, Wynnote, Pa.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Very attractively furnished for students or business girls wishing to live in a girls' dormitory; breakfasts and dinner if desired. Call COM. 1282.

BOSTON—Real home, lovely rooms, comfortable beds; Edison heat; plenty hot water; prices reasonable. REED, 11 Norway, Com. 0064.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—4 attractively furnished rooms in a private apartment; elevator service, bath with shower. Call Com 8334.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Plaza, 142 Underhill Ave.—Quiet, attractive 1 or 2 rooms, private bath, kitchen privileges; coal heat; subways; $7-$10. PRICE, NEvins 8-1079.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—One twin maple room, one mahogany, on bath floor; shower; refined atmosphere, 80 Beech St., OR 5-0061.

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Furnished rm., privileges; pleasant home for business woman; accessible to shops and station. Tel. Freeport 1586-R.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 620 W. 116th St., Apt. #24—Opposite Columbia—Attractive single rm. with private family; convenient transportation; $8.00 weekly.

N. Y. C., 139 W. 82nd St. (5-D)—Unfurnished sunny room, independent, business woman's modern apartment, housekeeping. Call 6-8 p. m.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful, sunny, 3 windows; single-double; studio type; near church; elevator. En 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 622 West 114th (42), near Drive—Light, warm, attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; refined person.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—Large furnished room, private bath; garage. Adjacent room available. Owner's res. $60 to $70 monthly. Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master Bedroom, private home. Gentleman-owner only other occupant; two semi-priv. baths; ample closet space. Unlim. phone; convenient trans. Breakfast if desired. One gentleman. Refs. required. WO 4947.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; excellent food; 3 baths, heat each room; loving hospitalities; open all year. $15; booklet. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

HYANNIS, Cape Cod, Mass. The Lodge by the Ocean. Rooms, with board if desired. Rates reduced. Quiet neighborhood. 154 Estey Ave. Tel. 1482.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO. Packers and Movers—ASP. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

Storage for Household Goods Complete Service, Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAUGHTSMAN OR ENGINEER — Are you interested in Mechanical Research? Connecticut laboratory has opening for right man. Wonderful opportunity for years to come. Working conditions ideal. Salary generous. Write Box 550, Westport, Conn.

FOR APARTMENT HOUSE ELEVATOR OPERATOR Middle-aged men acceptable. Apply to MR. SHANNON, Real Estate Dept. of State St. Trust Co., corner of State and Congress Streets, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS METHODS ENGINEERS PROD. MGRS. and ASSTS. EXCEPTIONALLY FINE OPENINGS WITH INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING FIRMS, PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, ETC. GOOD SALARIES. PLANTS LOCATED THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST. WRITE OR CALL AT PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LAUNDRY DRIVER For well-established route; no bond required. Phone Dedham 0108 or 2449 (Mass.).

WANTED FOR CITY POSITION Experienced soda men out of the draft; no Sunday or night work; short hours and exceptional salary. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Beautician, experienced, all round operator; good salary, 312 East 31st Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BRITISH woman seeks work at home; translation, research; knowledge French, Italian, German, aeronautics, math., physics. Great Neck 5484 160 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE secy. (office management, clerical), 8 yrs.' exp., desires position war industry vic. Boston. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

NEAT colored girl (Protestant) wants 1 whole day and 3 afternoons; permanent. AU 3-9025, N. Y. C., between 11 and 1 and evenings.

ONE in family. Light work. No laundry. Home rather than high wages. H. S. A., 51 Shirley St., Quincy, Mass. Blue Hill 4101. Not in Sat. P. M. or Sunday.

YOUNG woman, former teacher (Christian Scientist), desires position as companion. Write Box R-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn., wishes reliable high school graduate for evening and week-end duty in dormitory in exchange for room, board and commutation. Write Box D-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COUPLE wanted, operate farm, share basis, 231 acres, Cold Spring, Penna. No stock, some equipment; liberal proposal right party. Bell, 40 Durand Rd., Maplewood, N. J.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 88 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010 Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3171 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

Enlargement Special—Until Nov. 10th Enlargement favorite negatives for the boys in the Service. 8"x10" Size, 3 for $1.25; 5"x7" size, 3 for 95c Mail orders carefully filled. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 13 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall. Boston Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE BROWNIES Sixty cents (6c) doz. Best ingredients. Brookside Kitchen, 88 Ellsworth St., Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—One half Symphony ticket, second balcony left, every other Friday afternoon. Twenty-five dollars. Telephone Concord, Mass., 1454-W.

FRIDAY SYMPHONY, two adjoining seats, third row first balcony, for second, fourth and subsequent alternate concerts for season, $27.50 each. Phone M. E. Thackara, 26 State Street, Boston, Mass, Capitol 4200, during business hours.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LANGUAGES

FOREIGN LANGUAGES learned at home with Linguaphone Records—quickly and surely. 47 different languages available. Educators agree on its merits. Ask for information. C. W. HOMEYER & CO., INC., 498 Boylston Street, Boston. Ken. 3810.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for Highway construction in HOLYOKE AND WEST SPRINGFIELD Nos. SN-FAP 286-C (2) and 286-B (3) 1942 will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 13 o'clock noon of Friday, October 23, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $12,000. Minimum wage rates $1.05, $0.80 and $0.55 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. October 9, 1942.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP 342 Washington Street, Braintree, Mass. First-class material and workmanship

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO INSTRUCTION — Elisabeth Bennett. Special classes for beginners; advanced grades. 660 Oradell Ave., Oradell, N. J. Tel. Or. 8-0050

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1870

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

PREPARE FOR WINTER!
Weather Strips—Furnace Pipe
Ash Barrels—Oil Heaters
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0114

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

- Gifts for all occasions
- Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
- Cash for your Old Gold
- Beads restrung 50c up

Arthur W. Pitt
JEWELER
26 West Street Lib. 1486

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Wallpaper Removing Machines Rented
Hyde Park Supply Co.
Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
Paint and Wallpaper
Builders' Hardware
Tel. Hyde Park 0743
1210 RIVER STREET HYDE PARK, MASS.

BOSTON—Roslindale

OLD ENGLISH Household Cleaner 29c qt
O. E. Scratch Polish Remover 4 oz. 23c
CENTREHARDWARECO.
4202 Washington St., Roslindale; 2038 Centre St., West Roxbury; 16 High St., East Dedham
Packard Paints — Wallpaper

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Pottec Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
WINTER COATS FOR WOMEN 59.95
All wool materials Sizes 35-43
Trimmed in fine furs
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

ENNA JETTICK
JIM'S SHOE STORE
Agent for Cooperative Men's Shoes
Shoes for Entire Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
Beacon 2838 157 Washington St.

SPENCER CORSETS and BRASSIERES
Individually designed garments improve posture and appearance. Appointments made for free figure analysis.
Call Mrs. Astrid Hatch
19 Grafton St. Tel. 1921

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
We still have a few brand new VACUUM CLEANERS at 39.95
783 MAIN STREET

For All Your FURNITURE NEEDS
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre Street, Brockton

The Swedish Coffee Cup
RESTAURANT
Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner
Sandwiches and Homemade Pastry
STANLEY CARLSON, Prop.
Open at 8 in the Morning till 7 at Night
30 West Elm Street Phone 9687

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ADOLF S. KIRK CO.
Fine Furniture
Upholstering and Draperies

Have your table and bureau tops heat proof finished. Adds to their appearance and durability.

ASP. 6790 1385 BEACON STREET

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
433 Centre St., Newton Las 0084

Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon Street Bea. 3092

FLOWERS for Every Occasion — Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

BOYLSTON PHARMACY
823 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
GIFTS for SERVICE MEN
Many useful items to choose from. We will pack and mail them for you. Don't delay.
LON 4520

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6080
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Worsted-tex Suits
For Men
$38.50, $43.50, $48.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

For the busy Winter ahead get a new Permanent Wave now.
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Preserving Jars, Convex Kettle, Paraffin Wax, Jelly Tumblers, Jiffy Seals.
GOOD LUCK
Jar Rubbers
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 PRATTLE ST. TRO. 6740

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

Marshall's
Now Owned and Operated by
C. B. GOODWIN
Offer Home Cooked Foods at Their Best
559 High St. Dedham 0121

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
492-700 MAIN STREET

Lesure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 348

New Fall Dresses in Wool and Silk Crepe.
Cloth and Fur Coats
Men's Suits, Coats and Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.

We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.

Harper Method Shop
320 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

---

helen's
Kayser and Eastern Isles
Outing Flannel Gowns and Pajamas
$2.95
381 MAIN STREET

Gifts for the Boys Overseas
They must be mailed in October!
Waterproof Watches, Fountain Pens and Pencils
Keepsake Diamonds RICE & CO. *Silver*
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

NOW!
Complete Stock of Warm Flannelette Gowns and Pajamas for the entire family.

WILSON'S

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
We advise you to buy your Anti-Freeze now. Supply may be limited.
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenora Ave. Tel. 5310

Shoes for Men — Jarman, Florsheim, E. T. Wright, Foot-Pals
Shoes for Women — Air-O-Pedic, Treadeasy, Red Cross, W. B. Coon

FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

HOLYOKE

Plan to Attend
STEIGER'S
43rd ANNIVERSARY SALE
THE GREATEST SALE OF THE YEAR
ENDS SATURDAY
HUNDREDS OF VALUES
STEIGER'S

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LEXINGTON

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0064
Christmas Gifts now available for early mailing
Billfolds — Stationery
Parker Pens and Pencils, etc.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Herbert D. Broderic
147 Milk St., Boston 9 Hancock Av., Lexington
Tel. Hubbard 2800 Tel. Lex. 0900

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1779 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0328

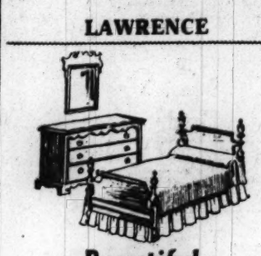
Wheel Shopping Baskets
A large basket on wheels—quite new—a attractive, easy-rolling model at $1.50.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1779 Mass. Ave.—Phone Lex. 0300

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
For Servicemen Overseas
Christmas Cards
Miniature Games
Cribbage Boards
Army—Navy—Air Corps—Diaries
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

LAWRENCE



Beautiful Period Styled BEDROOM SUITES
Solid Mahogany . . $169.00
Mahogany Veneers . 124.00
We Invite Your Visit
E. C. STIEGLER & CO.
Furniture
SINCE 1878
170-180 Common Street

Special Value Group of FUR COATS $133
Cherry & Webb's

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Lule
181 CENTRAL STREET
"If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me."
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Cherry & Webb
LOWELL, MASS.
Fashion Headquarters for Northern New England

LYNN

"The House for Service"

FURNITURE
Everything in the latest designs
A complete home furnishing establishment.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

Women's and Misses' FUR-TRIMMED COATS
100% Virgin Wool; interlined with Lamb's, Fur collars of Silver Fox, Beaver, Leopard, Squirrel, Wolf, and Persian Lamb. Black, brown, green, blue. **59.75**
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

New Fall Styles in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney Shirts
also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear
Leather Coats
Lovvals
328 UNION STREET

GLOVES—
Fiyskins, Mochas, Capes
Lined and unlined, regular and cadet
$1.00 to $6.00
M. A. ROBERTS
Men's Wear
128 Monroe St., Cor. Washington
Authorized Agents for Adam Hats

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride at Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

RIGHT GOODS FAIR PRICES

FALL SUIT PROMOTION
Outstanding Values
Men's and Young Men's Suits, $29.50, $31.50, $33.50 and $37.50
All Remaining Two-Trouser Suits $35, $37.50, $40, $45
BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market St. Corner Oxford St. LYNN

Harris Tweed
...COATS...
$35.00
100% pure Scottish wool, tailored exclusively for us, in this country to our specifications.
T. W. ROGERS CO
Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Greatest Sale of the New Season!
Joslin's
HARVEST SALE
Now in Progress!

STRAND JEWELERS
218 Pleasant Street MAL. 1522-W
All Kinds of Watch and **JEWELRY REPAIRING**
Done on the Premises
We buy and sell jewelry of all descriptions
Two doors from the Strand Theater

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

THOS. C. DUDGEON
Successor to
H. BROOS, Furrier
Finest Furs at Lowest Prices on New Coats and Remodeling
Alterations given expert attention.
17 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN 0208

B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
Headquarters for
BOYS' and GIRLS'
Coats, Coat Sets and Snow Suits
99 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
Telephone Mystic 3630
20 Salem St. Terms Cash

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Thomas Wright & Son
Cleansing, Repairing and Pressing for Men and Women. Called For and Delivered
Tel. Mystic 5080
O'BRIEN'S
Opp. Medford Theo.

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1894
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3510

Pearl Hardware
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines for Rent
497 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 0294-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

---

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
27 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

---

93 Maple Street Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

Bean & Cole
Complete, Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
29 Essex Street Melrose 2566

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

This **Joyce Hubrite** Frock is styled with exclusive dressmaking details including—
★ WIDE SEAMS TO PERMIT ADJUSTMENT IF NECESSARY.
Lady May Shop
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

CHIPMAN
WINDOW SHADE & SCREEN CO.
WASHABLE WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
BLACKOUT SHADES
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
688 MAIN STREET MEL. 3067

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
596 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. S. Noden & Sons
Painting—Decorating—Glazing
Ceilings Kalsomined—Paper Hanging
Floors Refinished
BIG. 2950 Shop:
WAT. 2950-2906 22 Nonantum Pl.

NEWTONVILLE

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 2341

★ *Star Market Co.* ★
Free Delivery and Charge Privileges at the Lowest Supermarket Prices!
Every nationally-known brand at its lowest possible price!
304 WALNUT BIG. 8400

NORWOOD

NORWOOD THEATRE
Starts Sunday—Entire Week
GARY COOPER
TERESA WRIGHT
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
(The life of Lou Gehrig)
with Babe Ruth, Walter Brennan

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

"It is your patriotic duty to save" and you can do so at
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Stretch your SUGAR by using SYRUP manufactured from Corn, Cane and Honey for table use, cooking and baking.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade
A word to the wise is sufficient!

CHILDREN'S SNOW SUITS
should be purchased now
$7.98 to $16.98
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Esso
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES
R. G. DANIELS
135 SOUTH STREET TEL. 9575

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS
Don't forget the men in overseas service. We carry a complete line of gift items for men in the armed forces. Remember the deadline for mailing is October 31.
ENGLAND BROS.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

The Greeting Card Shop
17 Beale Street Wollaston, Mass.
TELEPHONE GRA. 1987
REMEMBER — *Mail cards to service men over there in October.*

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

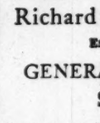
You Should See Our New
COSMETIC DEPARTMENT
- Elizabeth Arden
- Harriet Hubbard Ayer
- Chanel

REMICK'S

BRADFORD & CASWELL CO.
We Carry a Full Line of Choice Meats and Groceries
HATCHET BRAND CANNED GOODS
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. WOLLASTON PRE. 6330, 6331

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Dorothy Benham



Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY ANN SHOP
Hosiery
Rayons 79c-1.00-1.25
Rayon Mesh 1.15-1.35
Lyle Mesh Cantrun 1.50
READING SQUARE READING

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S
Reading Square
OLD FASHIONED PEANUT BRITTLE
Our Own Make

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
EDWARDS
184 Essex Street
Salem

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ *Star Market Co.* ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
702 STATE STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WAKEFIELD

It Is Very Important!
to get warm clothes for your youngsters as soon as possible. Good woolen clothing is important for your child's comfort. Snow Suits, Leggins Sets, Mackinaws and Dressy Coats now on sale.
BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD SQUARE WAKEFIELD

BOOTHBY'S
"The store where friends meet friends"
Be Prepared for Jack Frost
NEW 1942 STYLES
Warm Pajamas and Nighties—Flannel or Chenille Robes—Undies—Knit or Fabric Sleeves—Bags—Jewelry—Hosiery
376 Main Street, Wakefield Crystal 0335

MASSACHUSETTS

WAKEFIELD (Continued)

Bellevue Shoppe
ELIZABETH A. BELIVEAU, Prop.
The shoppe to drop in when you need a new outfit
Hats, Suits, Dresses, Casual Coats
14 Albion St. Wakefield, Mass.

WALTHAM

STETSON HATS
$5 $6.50 $8.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1384
GEO. I. KELLY

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES
IT TAKES 50,000 MAN HOURS OF WORK TO BUILD A MEDIUM BOMBER AS AGAINST ONLY 200 FOR AN AUTOMOBILE.
IT'S A FACT IT'S NOT A NEW IDEA — IN CLEOPATRA'S DAY WOMEN ENAMELED THEIR FINGER NAILS
K. PARRIS
SEALSKINS FROM THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS HAVE YIELDED MORE MONEY THAN THE ENTIRE PURCHASE PRICE OF ALASKA

Daily Quotation

Great minds have purposes, others have wishes. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above them.—WASHINGTON IRVING

In Lighter Vein

Insistent

When Joseph B. Kennedy was ambassador in London, his young daughter Jean was sent to an English school. No one was quicker to speak up for America than the Kennedy girl.

One day, in class, she made a glaring error in arithmetic.

"Since when, Miss Kennedy," sternly demanded the schoolmistress, "does five go into nine twice?"

At this, Jean's patriotism was aroused.

"It always does in America!" she replied with annoyance.—Milwaukee Journal.

That's That

The landlord of offices tenanted by a firm of Scots lawyers whose lease was about to expire wrote to ask whether they were going to continue in occupation. Their reply was:

"Dear Sir, We are, Yours truly—"

Not appreciating this effort in economy of words—and paper—he wrote again to demand whether or not it was their intention to remain. The answer was:

"Dear Sir, We remain, Yours truly"

The landlord is not trying again.—Tit-Bits.

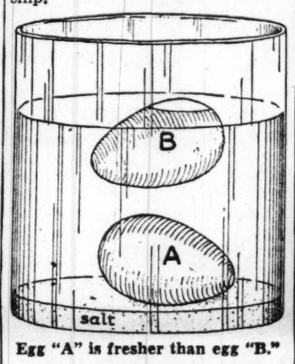
Just for Fun— By Gene Carr

"I joined the 'Lonely Hearts.'"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Salt Water May Be Used to Test the Freshness of Eggs?

Salt water is denser and therefore more buoyant than fresh water. This is seen in the fact that an ocean vessel on entering the fresh water of a river or a lake will sink deeper, because a greater volume of the fresh water must be displaced to equal the weight of the ship.



Egg "A" is fresher than egg "B."

The buoyant force of water may be used to test the relative freshness of eggs. As an egg grows older and staler it becomes lighter (largely through the loss of carbon dioxide) but does not become smaller. Consequently, if you happen to mix up your fresh eggs with some stale eggs, you may separate the sheep from the goats, so to speak, very simply.

Just put the eggs in a crock or jar of water and begin adding salt. As the salt makes the density of the solution greater, the eggs will rise to the surface in the order of their staleness, the stalest egg rising first.

A fair estimate of the freshness of an egg, therefore, may be obtained from learning the salinity or saltness of the solution in which the egg will just sink.

What an Ornithopter Is?

An ornithopter (from the Greek ornis, meaning "bird," and pteron, "wing") is a flying machine which is sustained and propelled by an upward and downward movement of the planes like the movement of a bird's wings.

How the Octane Rating of Gasoline Is Important in Planes?

A relatively new development—gasoline with an octane rating of 100—has frequently been mentioned in papers and magazines. An indication of the importance of this new high in octane numbers is seen in the fact that it has been estimated that raising the octane rating of gasoline from the former 87 to 100 makes it possible (on a 1,400-mile flight) for an airplane to carry 1200 pounds less fuel, which means that the "pay load" of passengers or freight per trip may be increased by an amount equal to the weight of the fuel saved.

W. P. Keasbey

"A Swell Guy!"

P. G. and E. Progress)
Sacramento

This is the rating given H. G. "Pete" Lonsway, a garage employee in this city, by men patients of the County Hospital.

It's because "Pete" is a special kind of Good Samaritan. Every week, without exception, he spends three evenings and Saturday afternoon at the hospital giving free shaves and haircuts to unfortunates who cannot have any other barber service. He shaves seven or eight per evening and his record on a recent Saturday was sixteen haircuts and nine shaves. He has been doing this for six years and "wouldn't think of quitting."

Like all Samaritans, "Pete" won't talk much about his good deeds. Whenever the subject comes up he dismisses it with the explanation that "lending a hand to a fellow who is down on his luck comes natural, because I was raised in the hills where everybody was always doing something for somebody else."

Snapshot Pocket Folder

These days more and more people are keeping batches of snapshots in their pockets and handbags. And just the thing in which to keep those loose snapshots safe and well protected is this snapshot container announced by Kodak. Holding eight prints of sizes up to and including 2½x4¼ inches, with a separate sheath for each print, the Snapshot Pocketer is made of blue durable card stock with the lettering in yellow. They are priced at 10 cents each.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Anybody who can get a serviceman's complicated address on the front of an envelope shouldn't have any trouble engraving Lincoln's Gettysburg address on the head of a pin.

Farm Journal: The modern improvements are wonderful. Instead of standing on the doorstep listening to a peddler, you just sit down in a chair and turn on the radio.

Dallas News: American soldiers publish a paper in Australia which carries all sorts of news except war news. That's one on the censors.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, the LORD *thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, as the* LORD *God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged.*
—DEUT. 1:21

NEWS ITEM— BERLIN:— Things have changed at Stalingrad!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Three Miles Away!* By LE PELLEY

YOU FELLOWS STAY HERE AND SEE WHAT YOU FIND... I'M GOING TO TAKE A LOOK AROUND....
WELL.. I MUST SAY IT DOESN'T LOOK MUCH LIKE AN ARMAMENT FACTORY
DON'T SOUND SO DISAPPOINTED!
OH-OH
SOMEONE'S COMING DOWN THE HALL — WHERE'LL WE HIDE??
I KNOW A SWELL PLACE ABOUT THREE MILES FROM HERE! LET'S GO!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Fooled the Boss That Time!* By RODGERS

I got awake early this A.M. but the Boss was still buzzing away—
So— I decided to take another nap!
"Hm-m-" I thought to myself. "I can just imagine what will probably happen if I do that!"
However, I figured out a way to avoid that!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Found Reason for Lost Face* By THE HAGERS

We reached the school grounds, and could see
The ducklings playing merrily.
We found the little Japanese
Off by herself. I asked her, "Please,
Cherry Blossom, tell me why
You think you have lost face, and cry."
She answered, "Father he is spy!
They have take him—the F. B. I."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Aleutians and Oliver Twist

Reports that the Japanese are no longer to be seen on Attu and Agattu, islands of the Aleutian chain, tend to make America into a nation of 132,000,000 Oliver Twists, everyone of them asking for "more." What is not clear yet is whether the Japanese forces moved westward to a point nearer to where they belong, or eastward to reinforce the invaders of Kiska. In any event, Kiska is now getting appropriate attention from American bombers—attention which can continue undivided if the reports on Attu and Agattu really mean that the Japanese have been driven from those positions.

The eagerness of Americans to hear that the enemy has been ousted from the Aleutians arises today not so much from apprehension as to what the Japanese can achieve from the Aleutian base on Kiska as from appreciation of the usefulness of all these islands in an American offensive against Japan. From Attu to Japan's Kurile Islands is a jump of 750 miles. The American sentiment that "if the Japs made it so can we" seems not too boastful. Once the United States goes definitely on the offensive in this area, American forces will be favored by opportunities for surprising and confusing the enemy, and by the same foggy weather that has helped the Japanese frequently to elude detection while advancing.

American activity off Alaska promises to increase sharply in the near future. It is no secret that the opening of the Alaska highway is scheduled for December 1. From that date onward a greatly augmented stream of supplies can go forward to the United States' North Pacific outposts. But removal of the Japanese from Kiska seems the next requisite step in preparing offensive action over the northern route.

This route has the advantage of being the most direct to the heart of the Japanese Empire and of being much shorter and less exposed than routes to the south. Assuming a foothold in the Kuriles, the United States could bring to the east coast of Japan an experience possibly surpassing that which Americans have sustained at the hands of Nazi submarines in the western Atlantic. So no one will be surprised, as Bumble and Mr. Limbkins were at Oliver, if Americans speak up and say, "We want some more."

Fiber for War

Another step toward hemispheric self-sufficiency is seen in the recent announcement by the Combined Raw Materials Board that it is recommending 20,000 acres of Latin-American jungle be cleared for growing abaca. This is the plant from which manila fiber is obtained.

The average citizen has always taken enough rope more or less for granted. But the OWI has taken pains to point out the importance of fibers. "Without them," says a recent release, "we could neither fight nor eat. Without rope no warship could race to do battle against the Nazis and Japs; no cargo ships cross the seas with tanks and guns for the armies fighting Hitler. The farmers use hundreds of millions of feet of binder twine each year for the harvesting machines."

Fortunately both Great Britain and the United States had sizable reserves of manila and sisal when the war began. Sisal and abaca are native to the East Indies, but the Department of Agriculture has already made a start with them in this hemisphere. It is probable that a large-scale effort will be made with abaca in Latin America next year; it is reported Haiti will plant 40,000 acres of sisal.

Next season will also witness a great increase in hemp raising. This fiber producer can be successfully grown in many regions of the United States. The Department of Agriculture planted several thousand acres this spring to produce seed for hundreds of thousands of acres next year. The hemp grass produces fiber in one season, and the Department has announced that an experimental plant to make rope from it will be in operation by January.

One way for the boys in camp to make the folks at home happy is not to write about the big, thick, juicy steak they just had.

The year 1942, doubtless, will go down in history as the one in which the 5-cent double-dip ice-cream cone became a memory.

An economist has estimated the cash money in circulation in the United States at $94.95 per capita. Was this before or after March 15?

Defining "Aid" to Russia

"Aid to Russia" is a phrase that for some weeks has needed renewed definition. The statements by Mr. Willkie, Mr. Stalin and responsible leaders of the United States and Great Britain have added up to public confusion as to what understanding was reached between Russia and its allies, and to a question whether there is not in fact a danger of misunderstanding between them.

In stressing the intentions of the United States to furnish the utmost assistance to Russia—"whether that assistance be through the furnishing of arms, equipment or supplies, or whether that assistance be through the diversion of German armies forced upon Hitler through the creation of a new theater of operations"—Mr. Welles has given needed assurance that United Nations strategy with respect to Russia is an all-out strategy.

The peoples of all the United Nations will welcome the words spoken by the American Acting Secretary of State to the National Foreign Trade Convention in Boston: "The surest way to insure the defeat of Hitler is to give this help, and to give it unstintingly at the earliest possible moment." Mr. Stalin may point out that it is not words that have been holding Stalingrad; and public impatience in Britain and the United States will not long be satisfied by mere promises of offensive action. However, such statements as Mr. Welles's show that United Nations leaders are aware of the need of the swiftest possible opening of a second front and of the practically unanimous readiness of their peoples to absorb the sacrifices entailed.

Don't Let the Hired Man Go!

Maybe it would have happened anyway, even without the war, but another institution is passing from the American scene—the hired man. Few hired men can be found to hire nowadays. Not only the machine age, but higher wages in war industries and the operation of the draft are to blame. Even college and high school boys working on farms in vacation time couldn't take the place of the old-time hired man whom some city folks remember from their earlier and simpler days in the country. In fact, this honest fellow in overalls and blue shirt has been the backbone of the country's farms so long that it is hard to think of their running at all without him.

The hired men we've known, man and boy, have been more than mere workers for hire. They were indispensable partners in farming and farm life. Even in an age of specialization and experts the hired man went his versatile way as plowman, fence builder, cow milker, carpenter, hay pitcher, mowing-machine mender, grindstone turner, road builder, stone picker, colt breaker, woodchopper, apple picker, sheep shearer, roof repairer, and only a farmer knows how many other duties.

Hired men we remember found time, in spite of busy days and long hours, to help a boy make a kite, go berrying with him in the burnt-over woodlot where the biggest berries grew, mend a broken bicycle, turn a stout limb into a ball bat, help locate a hen which had stolen her nest, and even find the cows on a dark, rainy night when they had wandered to the farthest reaches of the brush-grown pasture.

And on rainy days—if he didn't take too long a nap in the haymow of an afternoon—he might help a boy build a raft in the old sawmill down by the creek, or drive to town in the buckboard to the village store where you could get a new baseball, fish hooks and a big bag of horehound candy.

On many farms the hired man seemed almost like a member of the family. He ate with them, went to church with them on Sunday, and contributed not a little common sense and sage counsel to family discussion of farm and other questions. Usually he had ideas of his own, often saltily expressed, on topics ranging from turkeys to the tariff, alfalfa or Congress, turnips and taxes.

Admit, if statistics and the times prove it, that the hired man is not as numerous as he used to be, but he mustn't disappear! If he is going, don't let him go—entirely, or permanently. In peace, as in war, the Nation needs the versatility and friendliness of this blue-denimed symbol of self-reliance and industriousness.

Usually the world gets something approximating the truth about a public figure after all the near relatives have disappeared from the scene but before his personal correspondence has been destroyed.

Our Readers Say—

Celebrating M. Courtot, Citoyen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can the Germans extinguish the flame of French patriotism? When this question comes to me, I recall a visit some time after the First World War to the home of my grandparents in Vic-sur-Seille.

Vic was in the territory captured by the Germans in 1871. Germany took the little French village in Lorraine and undertook to Germanize it. The spelling of the name was changed to Wich and the order was given out that only German should be taught and spoken in the schools.

When I visited Vic more than a half century had passed. It had become French again, thanks to the outcome of the World War, but this was a recent experience and France had not yet had time to influence its culture. Whatever I found I would know had survived the long years of occupation.

I observed little children talking French with the precise provincial accent of my emigrant grandparents. Their parents spoke French that had no trace of German speech in it. The food, the table service, the minutest details of daily living, were French. The public square bore a monument to the sons of the community lost in the war. All were names of youths who had escaped over the border and who had fought on the French side. The hand of Germany had left no trace. When the municipal authorities painted out the name Wich on the railroad station and restored the original Vic, the dream of occupation was over.

But how had it been possible for the children to learn the French language when German was taught in the school? The older folk smiled.

"No doubt you have heard your grandparents speak of the good schoolmaster, M. Courtot," they said. "He is the one who should have a statue erected to his memory. You see, after the Germans came in, he was ordered to teach their language. But how could he? He knew not one word of it. So he went on talking French."

Whether the officials bowed to the community desire in permitting M. Courtot to continue to teach, or whether they failed to supervise him adequately, no one could tell me. They were all too thankful for this situation to ask questions. M. Courtot lived to be an old man, and he remained at his post, teaching French, almost until the peace treaty returned the city to France.

If he hadn't been able to remain, certainly the parents of the rising generation would have done what they could to teach the tongue of their country to the youngsters. For collaboration with the German conquerors was never in their thought.

Today the German conquest is on a larger scale. But who can doubt that there are many M. Courtots in all the occupied countries teaching the children to love their native land and its ideals, and to sacrifice for them when opportunity presents itself?

Chicago — D. K.

"Make Us Worthy of Victory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial "Make Us Worthy of Victory" which appeared in a recent issue of the Monitor, should command thoughtful consideration on the part of every citizen.

The democracies lost the peace following the first World War because of the limited vision which could see nothing essential to the preservation of world peace and freedom beyond the crushing of the Kaiser's military machine. Of greater menace to democratic institutions than Hitler and Hirohito is the opinion that the saving of democracy can be accomplished solely by administering a sound thrashing to the totalitarian nations.

Unless the trade barriers, tariffs, and restrictions which have been the causes of so many wars are swept away following this war, the only result can be the continuance of conditions which brought on the present strife. Their abolition should be the concern of every citizen. We cannot trust the diplomats themselves to lay the foundations for an enduring peace. A political union of nations, though worldwide, and an international police force, no matter how extensive the power entrusted to it, cannot secure peace without leveling of tariffs.

The deplorable growth of trade barriers among our own States was recognized as a danger to national unity before the beginning of the present war. Political unity is a hollow phrase in the absence of economic unity. But political unity will follow naturally when the obstacles to economic unity are broken down. — MORRIS K. HAND

Winchester, Mass.

Paper-Back Editions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dare we pray that "our way of life may continue"? Including the flood of gaudy, salacious literature, for instance?

When I was a boy in England, forty years or so past, there was crude publication of that type, but it was only to be found in the dingy, side-street nondescript store. At ordinary bookstalls we bought "paper-back" editions of famous novels from 2 to 25 cents.

Today, however, the position has been reversed. The "good" book has taken on a cloth binding, the "hot yarn" greets us at every turn and in every shade of brilliance.

But supposing good books must have a cloth binding, they could still be retailed, in mass production, with egg-shell paper and moisture-proof or vermin-proof binding at 25 cents, if some method of inexpensive distribution such as the chain stores could be secured. In paper backs they could be sold at considerably less, that is to say, at "popular prices," like the "pulps."

RONALD KNOTT

New Westminster, B. C.

[Editor's Note: In the United States we now have one firm at least which publishes and sells "good" books with paper backs for 25 cents. These are distributed largely through drugstores and dime stores.]

"Britain in Wartime"

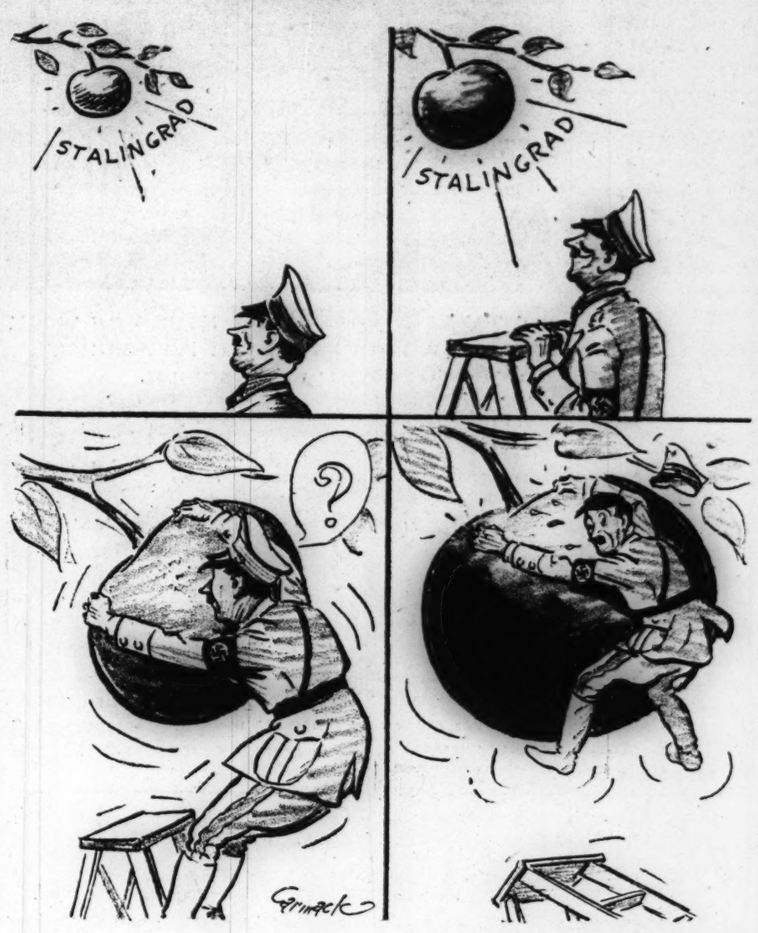
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So many fine things in the Monitor, it is hard to pick out the high spots, but I like the Richard Lee Strout series immensely.

Glen Cove, N. Y. — HARRY W. BIGELOW

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Apple of His Eye"



Something to Inspire Mr. McNutt

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

In a total war it isn't enough to draft young men and put them in the army; the whole nation has to be drafted, too, including the women. That is what happened here in Britain.

Last month in America, Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told a House committee that he believed adoption of national service legislation is inevitable. He said between now and next year 4,000,000 new workers must be found, and a large proportion must either be women or men too old or too young for military service.

Mr. McNutt knows perfectly well what lies ahead, if the war continues.

* * *

Both Canada and Australia now have such laws. As for Great Britain, no nation in history, not even Germany, has mobilized its man and womanpower to such an extent. Russian figures are unavailable but it is doubtful if a non-industrial country can get a labor concentration like England's.

I asked an official of the Labor Ministry how many Americans would have to go to work to bring the United States ratio up to the present British level.

The answer, after a minute's figuring, was an additional 22,000,000, on top of the 50,000,000 now gainfully employed.

Every man up to 50 in Britain today has been registered and his availability for armed service or war industry carefully weighed, so that he finds himself in one or the other, unless there is strong ground for deferment. Between these ages the man must either go into uniform or on to the "Schedule of Reserved Occupations," which is a list of jobs necessary for the war effort or civilian life. This list is being combed over more and more carefully all the time.

The number of men in the British armed forces is, of course, a secret. Men between 18½ and 45 are liable for such service, though at the moment nobody is being called above 40. Above that, up to 50, men are registered as a source of supply for munitions and other war industries.

As for women, the age classes of 18 to 45 inclusive have already registered, and those up to 50 may be included. Fifty thousand women are now being interviewed every week, and 20,000 a week placed in industry or uniformed services.

Here is the whole extraordinary story in a nutshell: 22,000,000 out of Britain's working population of 33,000,000 have been mobilized either in the armed forces or in war industries, which means two out of three. The third person carries on what is left of civilian services, or else is a housewife with young children or other heavy domestic responsibilities, which for the time being keep her out of the war effort.

* * *

For the first time in history Britain has conscripted women for this war, and right now the age classes of 20, 21, 22 and 23 are being called to the colors in the three uniformed women's services, ATS, WAAFS, and WRNS, or to alternative service in industrial or munitions plants, nursing or farm work. Only the wives and mothers of young children have not been conscripted though even here those whose domestic responsibilities are small may be "directed" into industries near home.

Mr. McNutt can read over and marvel at the comprehensive British system of manpower supply in raising his own additional 4,000,000 workers.

It is interesting to note that British labor has agreed to long hours and sacrifice of peacetime rights beyond what American labor has so far conceded. Primarily, of course, this is because the war is right in Britain's front yard. There are other factors involved, too, one of which is that the worker over here knows that British industry is making commensurate sacrifices.

Just as I write this the London newspapers are printing the United States Treasury's record of fat American incomes released in Washington. They make grim and ironical reading at a time like this.

British labor also knows that its own representatives sit in the Churchill coalition government. Ernest Bevin, Labor's "strong man," is Minister of Labor, and he handled the complicated business of freezing workers to their jobs in the essential war industries. This covers 7,000,000 workers who can neither quit their jobs nor be fired by their employers except by permission of the Government.

For a comparable situation one must imagine somebody like John L. Lewis, backed by Green and Murray in the Roosevelt cabinet, directing and organizing labor's mobilization.

What all this means is quite simple. This is total war. In total war it isn't just the young men who fight. Their wives and mothers fight, their fathers, their younger brothers, and their children. Their sweethearts serve in uniform beside them.

Britain has accepted total war.

Mirror of World Opinion

It'll Never Be the Same

Our town's ruined, we old residentials say. It'll never be the same. We're thinking, of course, of the new camps everywhere, the new factories, the new houses, the new everything.

Okay, it's ruined, our town. Okay, it'll never be the same.

But, incidentally, Paris is not the same, either. Nor Coventry. Nor Manila. Nor Singapore, nor Hong Kong, nor . . . you keep naming them. London. You still keep naming them.

And I'm going to remember this next time I hear an old-timer begin to grumble. I'm going to remember it next time I, too, feel tempted to grumble. I'm going to remember it each time I see pictures of another friendly city, fully as lovely as our own, suddenly flattened by those hordes which want to destroy the earth, our own town included.

Yes, old-timer to old-timer, because of war-work our San Diego's changed, all right. And it may never be the same again. But please don't grumble to me any more about it. Grumble to the gorillas who would like to have it changed for us, and in their way.—MAX MILLER in *The Consolidated News*, San Diego, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

From the Front in 7 Minutes

By Don Whitehead

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK

Engineering skill has nudged aside barriers of time and space to give Americans a pictorial glimpse of war in far places with two marvels of modern research—the cablephoto and the radiophoto.

Within a comparatively short time after a bombing raid on London, a tank attack in the Egyptian desert, or the landing of troops in Australia, pictures of the action are transmitted to the United States.

Many newspaper readers have been puzzled by seeing pictures of battle scenes in print only a few hours after action thousands of miles away. Part of the secret lies in the word "cablephoto" or "radiophoto" at the bottom of the pictures.

When there is any particularly dramatic action abroad, such as the Commando raid on Dieppe, the New York receiving stations of the Western Union Telegraph Company and R. C. A. Communications, Inc., are hives of activity.

In the pioneer method of trans-Atlantic picture transmission, pictures were sent over Western Union cables through an adaptation of the standard telegraph code. In 1920 the pictures taken at the international yacht races were sent from New York to London. Transmission was relatively slow and the results were inferior, judged by modern standards.

Western Union's modern cablephoto operations got under way commercially in 1939 after engineering experts achieved a method of cable transmission greatly reducing the sending time and minimizing the effects of static or other earth disturbances.

* * *

In sending a picture from London, by cable or by radio, a picture is placed on a cylinder in a sending machine. The cylinder rotates in synchronization with a similar cylinder in New York in which there is an unexposed photographic film.

As the London cylinder revolves, the picture is "scanned" by a small spot of light which is reflected on a photo-electric cell. The lights and shadows on the picture are translated into electrical impulses which vary in intensity with the whites, grays and blacks of the picture.

In New York, the electric impulses—transmitted through the air or pushed through the cable by amplifiers at strategic intermediary points—are converted to light which varies in intensity with the impulses and exposes the photographic film.

Occasionally electrical currents in the earth, which sometimes occur when abnormally large or numerous spots are present on the sun, create disturbances in the cable and these disturbances account for the blurred streaks sometimes seen on the finished cablephotos. Such sunspot phenomena also disturb the radio transmission paths, causing marred radiophotos.

The first commercial cablephoto inaugurating the trans-Atlantic service was a picture on April 19, 1939, showing the French liner, Paris, burning in the port at Le Havre.

The next day a cablephoto, also ordered by The Associated Press for distribution over its wirephoto system, was sent from Berlin—a warning of things to come. This picture showed Hitler's legions marching with armored cars down Unter Den Linden, while throngs crowded the sidewalks.

* * *

R. C. A. pioneered in the field of trans-ocean pictures with a process that appears crude compared with its highly successful methods of today.

A test picture was sent from London in 1924 and two years later a commercial service was inaugurated between New York and London with R. C. A. using a "hot air" method of obtaining images on chemically treated paper. Improvements have been about as radical as the incandescent bulb over the gas jet.

It took an hour and twenty-five minutes to transmit the first commercial radiophoto on May 1, 1926. Present transmission time is about seven minutes.

The discovery of short waves gave radiophotos a tremendous boost because the short waves were steadier and less variable. Improved signals and other improvements steadily introduced brought about today's recordings, which are hard to distinguish from the originals, although they may have been sent from Australia, a distance of 7,500 miles.

Whether it's Australia, London, Cairo, Moscow, or Buenos Aires makes no difference in radiopicture transmission time.

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